PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,418.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M.				
* 23rd May	ARABIA	7908		
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June.	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	6894	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	6894	BRITANNIA	6935
4 th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7388	MOOLTAN	9631
18th „	PENINSULAR	5994		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7388	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	1 th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Havarri Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus reconciding labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all clases of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon.	25th May	11 a. m. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur.	21st May	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LENGA	2,170	Fri.	22nd May	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Porebundor, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bureh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bureh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046	.....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4.596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	27th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C.P.Osborne	R.N.R.	5,124 ..... 27th May 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haiz		6,716 ..... 14th June „
SONGOLA	Kolen		5,106 ..... 25th „ „
CASTALIA	Sinafto Abrey		6,300 ..... 16th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 413
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 636
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

FIRE PREVENTION FIRE CHECKING FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish!

BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES, FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittageng.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lincyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pangtien (Makden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsihling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIPTONS

JAM.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
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BISCUITS.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
COCOA.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

These goods are produced by modern machinery, and under the most approved hygenic conditions, combining quality with Cheapness.

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Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on 10th May, 1893, the Committee have appointed FRIDAY, the 29th May 1908, for the ELECTION of a representative of the Chamber to be recommended to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for his nomination as an additional member of his Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Council's Act, 1892, in the room of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who has resigned his seat.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1908.

NOTIFICATION.

THE two 5 per cent. Calcutta Municipal DEBENTURE LOANS of 1878, dated the 1st July 1878, for Rs. 4 lacs and the other, dated the 1st August, 1878, for Rs. 2,50,000 are repayable on the 1st July and 1st August next, respectively, from which dates all interest on the respective loans will cease. Holders of the respective Debentures should tender their Debentures at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, for examination on or about the 16th June and 16th July, respectively. The Debentures should be receipted for discharge in the following manner:—

"Received payment in full of all demands for Principal and interest."

Signature of Holder,
P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Calcutta, 18th May, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. on THURSDAY, the 28th day of May, 1908, for the CONSTRUCTION of NIGHT BRANCH STABLES, &c., at Arthur Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay have contracted to sell to Purchasers who are our Clients the undermentioned properties.

ALL persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the South side of the Ferguson Road, Parel, adjoining the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, within the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 566 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Ferguson Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, and on or towards the East partly by a Chawl, owned by Khoja Ludhabhai Lakhamsey Chatriwalla and partly by other property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, and which said piece or parcel of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 224, 229, 240, and 250, Collector's New Nos. 12173, 12174 and 12786, Old Survey No. Nil and new Survey No. 1-3129, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1119, Street No. 123, and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the Municipality of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the South side of the Ferguson Road, Parel, adjoining the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, within the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Ferguson Road, on or towards the South by the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, on or towards the East by vacant land, the property of the Municipality of Bombay, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Chawl of Khoja Ludhabhoy Lakhamsey Chatriwalla, which said piece or parcel of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 224, 229, and 250, Collector's New Nos. 12176, 12793 and 12175, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 2-3128, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1123, Street No. 126 A. and which said piece or Parcel of land is now in the possession of the Municipality of Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of May, 1908.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 8" by 4½") 50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1903. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December, 1903, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 11TH MAY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GARDENING AND AGRICULTURE.

	Rs. a.
Firminger's Manual of Gardening for India. By J. Cameron, F.H.S. Fifth Edition, thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date. Part I. Gardening Operations. Part II. The Vegetable Garden. Part III. The Fruit Garden. Part IV. The Flower Garden...	10 0
The Indian Amateur Gardener. By "Landolicus." Practical Hints on the Cultivation of Garden Flowers and imported Vegetable Seeds. Adopted for the Plains of Bengal, and the North-West Provinces and Hill Stations from Notes compiled during thirty-seven years' experience of Gardening in India	7 8
Flowers and Gardens in India. By Mrs. R. Temple-Wright. A Manual for Beginners ...	2 8
"A most useful little book which we cannot too strongly recommend. We can recommend it to our readers with the utmost confidence, as being not only instructive but extremely interesting, written in a delightfully, chatty strain."—"Civil and Military Gazette."	
Gardening. By W. W. Johnstone. A Manual for Amateurs in India with numerous illustrations	2 8
The Forcing Garden. By Samuel Wood, or, How to grow Early Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables. With numerous illustrations	2 10
The culture of Vegetables and Flowers from Seeds and Roots. By Sutton and Sons, Reading	4 6
Tropical Agriculture. By P. H. Simmonds. A Treatise on the Culture, Preparation, Commerce, and Consumption of the Principal Products of the Vegetable Kingdom	15 12
Fruit Culture for Amateurs. By S. T. Wright. An illustrated practical handbook on the growing of fruit in the open and under glass. With an appendix on the insect and other pests injurious to fruit trees. By W.D. Drury ...	2 10
Beautiful Garden Flowers. By John Weathers, F.R.H.S. With 33 fullpage Coloured plates, by John Allen	4 8
The Orchid Grower's Manual. By Benjamin Samuel Williams, F.H.S., etc. Containing description of the best species and varieties of Orchidaceous plants in cultivation together with notices of their times of flowering, and most approved modes of treatment; also plain and practical instructions relating to the general Culture of Orchids. Seventh Edition, revised by Henry Williams, F. L. S., F.R.H.S. With numerous illustrations	18 12
Trees. By H. Marshall Ward. A handbook of Forest-Botany for the Woodland and the Laboratory. Vol. I. Buds and Twigs, with illustrations	3 15
Vol. II. Leaves. With illustrations ...	3 15
The Culture of Greenhouse Orchids. By Frederick Boyle. With three plates in colour and fifty illustrations from photographs	7 0
Woodland Orchids. By Frederick Boyle. Described and Illustrated with Stories or Orchid-Collecting. With numerous coloured plates .	18 6
Open-air Gardening. Edited by W. D. Drury, F.E.S. The Culture of Hardy Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables. Beautifully Illustrated ...	4 8
Chrysanthemums. A Handbook for Amateurs in India. By Mrs. Temple Wright, Author of "Flowers and Gardens in India," etc.	0 8
Only a few copies now available.	
The Mango. Its Culture and Varieties. By G. Marshall Woodrow, F. R. H. S., formerly Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona. With nine illustrations. 8vo, Phamphlet ...	1 0
The "Times of India" of 11th June, 1904.—"Tells everything that anyone can desire to know about the Mango, its history and distribution, the kinds of climate and soil suitable for the methods of propagation, the care and management of the tree."	
Handbook of Indian Agriculture. By Nitya Gopal Muckerji, M.A. Second Edition, Revised	10 0
Practical Farming in relations to Soils, Manures and Crops. By Edmund T. Shepherd ...	3 15

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THIS COMPANY'S S. S. "PUNDIT," 5,917 Tons Gross, 3832 Tons Nett Register, SAILS from BOMBAY for JAVA PORTS, on 23rd May, followed by regular sailings during the year. Freight can be secured from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Coy., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

With the object of stimulating trade between Indian Ports and the Island of Java, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd., is prepared meantime to carry any small samples of local manufactures free of freight.

NOTICE

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian: Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales: mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian: do.
Queensland: do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be SENT WITH the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 10TH MAY, 1908.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

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PROGRAMME.

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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazet e."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, F. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Rimsay Rs. 8. Moffusil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 495, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED, by the National Indian Coy. Liberal terms to Experienced Agents. Apply, W. BURN MAUNDER, Chief Representative, 2 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Table. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SOAPS.—Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps just unpacked—Violet de Parme, Oatmeal, White Rose, Carnation, Peach, Butter, Milk, Lily, etc., etc., from 3 as. per cake and upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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WANTED Immediately Competent DETECTIVE to trace certain anonymous letters, Handsome reward for tracing the culprits. Apply, Box No. 1,119, C/o the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—JUNIOR CLERK, by a European firm, must be good writer and able to type. Knowledge of Short-hand preferred. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 1107, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

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Our Specialities are the following:—
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CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
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"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
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" and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply to "Exchange" Office.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£3,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

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CHIEF AGENTS,
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MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Mofussil Co.'s Jatha, Colaba, by their order and on account and risk of Mr. Muddon Gopal Chandratton.

Marked 60—100 bales full-pressed fine machine ginned Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 21ST MAY, 1908.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

SUFFERED A YEAR WITH SORE EYES
Chemists' Prescriptions Did No Good at All—Cuticura Ointment Cured Them in Two Nights—Writer's Father Also Found It the Only Relief for Chronic Eczema—Again

CUTICURA PROVES ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"My eyes were sore for a year. I went to a chemist who gave me some ointment to put on them but it did no good. Then I went to another chemist and he gave me some lotion to bathe them with which did not do them any good, either. One day I read of a person whose sore eyes had been cured by Cuticura, so I got one box of Cuticura Ointment and I only used it two nights and it cured them. My eyes have been quite well since. My father has suffered with eczema for the last six years. We have had ointments from two or three doctors without success. Then we tried Cuticura Ointment and it is the only thing that gives relief. He is much better now, since he has been using it. Miss F. Ricketts, 30, Dunweston, Blandford, Dorset, Jan. 24, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

CUTICURA PILLS
Cured Irritating Skin Trouble When Doctor Failed.

"It would indeed be ungrateful to withhold the well-deserved words of praise after receiving such benefit from the Cuticura Remedies. I am seventy-three years old and for several months suffered from a skin trouble which may have been due to blood poisoning. The only real remedy—for I consulted a doctor without result—was Cuticura Resolvent Pills, assisted by Cuticura Soap. The intense irritation was speedily relieved and in about three months I got quite cured, and my complexion is fresh and clear with scarcely a wrinkle. Mrs. S. A. Brady, 574, Wandsworth Rd., London, S. W., Mar. 28, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South African Depot, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 15. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AUTHOR, Member of well known Ecclesiastical (C. of E.) and Literary Family, will supply ORIGINAL SERMONS, at very reasonable rates in Strict Secrecy. Apply Box No. 1,120, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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A MATRON for the Mayo Hospital Lahore, Punjab. Duties, to take charge of linen, clothing and domestic arrrangements. Salary Rs. 75, rising to 100 per mensem, with free quarters and allowance of Rs. 25 towards Board. Must be experienced.

Apply to—
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ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Sidick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent very moderate. Apply WITHIN.

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EXCELLENT OFFICE Premises facing front Hornby Row. Also GODOWN in same house, Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Rent moderate. Apply WITHIN first floor.

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HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
A Pamphlet on the Unrest in India.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C.

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A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction,' free on application.

Try the Effect of a little

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(TRADE MARK)

mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible — especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.

"Paisley Flour" is Brown and Polson's raising powder.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

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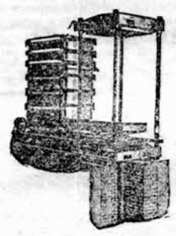

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PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from **£24,000** down to **£20**.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/-per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the

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41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain G. Tananger, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Koweit via Karachi, with a general cargo, and one cabin and 117 deck passengers.

THE B I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lings, 951 tons, Captain H. M. McDearmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. and Miss. Yeoman, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. E. J. Walfson, Mr. Ferriers, Mr. Dagwell, Mr. A. DeMello, Mr. J. G. Lushington, Mr. Fakirjee, Mr. and Mrs. Khambatta and 205 deck.

THE steamer Labuan, 2,293 tons, Captain W H Rost, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Borderer, 2,835 tons, Captain G Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Strothfillan, 2,810 tons, Captain H S Hilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut. E J Constant as a cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 160 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Benares, 4,320 tons, Captain J Morrison will say to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool.—Mrs Barrett, Mrs Bulgin, Mr C Boylow, Mr Copley, Major L A Harrington, Mr Mcardie, Major and Mrs Soadey, Mr and Mrs Strong, and 2 children, Mrs and Miss Yeoman. For Marseilles. —Captain Cummins, Mrs Jackson and 2 children, Mr Panichi, Mr. Killercher, Misses Russel. For London.—Mrs Coggan, Mr U Holmes, St J K M Hamilton, Miss Luffman, and Captain Pellew.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 20,

Asgard.....2712 Reick.....T Morrison & Co
Alavi .....2324 Prium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bendu .....2820 Millson.....R A Willis
Bulyssia .....3958 Scott .....W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall .....2738 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight 2393 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2885 Black .....
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Fankdale.....3100 .....Kidel .....
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Goalpara.....1359 Bishop .....M M & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Inverness ...2481 Carkson .....Cory Bros
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Islanda.....3361 Brooks .....M M & Co
Ismaila .....3381 Ross .....N F M M & Co
Kasara..... 505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Kola..... 510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....
Linga ..... 951 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Lobican .....2293 Ross .....
Monzori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Melony .....B & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda ...1961 Sewell .....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum .....1918 Davison...M'tins.....H A Hasnum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hasnum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor.....K Nixon & Co
Seistad ..... 617 Tananger .....F F Campbell
Strallofillan..2810 Hilton .....
Terier .....1008 Burg.....F F Campbell & Co
Umaingo.....1896 Robertson.....R A Willis
Wellington ...3626 Hasking .....F M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Worsley Hall.2238 Jenkins .....K N & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 20,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	3589	Humphrey	Anwerp	28-5	F M & Co
B Langton Hall	2882	Hoddle	K'chi.	20-5	K Nixon & Co
C & R Pundit	3832	Crebbin	Java	22-5	T Morrison & Co
D & E Chyebassa	3991	Babb	Antwerp	...2-6	M M & Co
F Kirklee	2275	Watson	Stream	20-5	W & A G & Co
G Nosari	911	LeMiere	P Gulf	25-5	Bo & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	19-5	B & P S Co
L Badree	1439	Lloyd	Repairing		G Jeewaji & Co
N Toro	1950	Jackson	Hall	2-6	F Mnir & Co
O Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	25-5	A Strandes
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong	23-5	F M & Co
Q Griqua	2699	Chalmers	London	31-5	W & A G Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool.	27-5 W & A G & Co
3	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	21-5 M M & Co
4	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotherdam	30-5 K N & Co
6	Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	...26-5 P & O Co
7	Nippon	4014	Tanabochia	Kobe	...25-5 A L S N Co
8	Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	22-5 W & A G Co
9	City of Benares	4320	Morison	L'pl.	21-5 K N & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	.....10 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	.....23-5 P & O Co
15	Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter.	Dankirk	23-5 F M & Co

Offside

L Bahaduri	820	Dawood M Goa	...20-5	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Kirby Bank	1092	J J Kerr N F Repairing	W & A G & Co	

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed.....	N F ...	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Goalpara	Bishop	Koweit. May 7
	Seirstad	Tananger ...	Bangkok, Apr 27
20	Lings	McDiarmed ...	Karachi, May 18
	Labuan	Ross	Calcutta, May 7
	Borderer	Black	Calcutta, May 8
	Strathfillan	Hilton	Calcutta, May 8

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Langton Hall ...	Haddy	Karachi
	Loch Tay	Robertson ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Kola, Cole, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Ahmadi, Hughes, for Jeddah.
„ City of Benares, Morrison for Liverpool &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Nera, for China, &c.
„ Goalpara for Persian Gulf.
„ Islami, for Mauritius.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Menzies arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 19th instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s.s. Dumbia from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 19th instant.

THE s.s. Umhla'i of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on the 7th instant arrived at Suez on the 19th idem.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Nairn	Calcutta
14	Steinberger	Middlesbro
14	Camberwell	London
15	Nowshera	Calcutta
16	Dongola	Liverpool
16	Clan Forbes	Coast
17	Dunera	London
17	Pasha	Calcutta
17	Itola	Mauritius

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 665 cwt kurdee, Glade and Co; 2,400 bales cottonfly, 40 cwt pickers, C Hirjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, F F Champbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1 bundle ivory H Rawji; 1 pot rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 18 bales hides and skins and 2 bales carpets, R Moledina ; 220 cwt dry ginger, M Jafferbhoy; 96 cwt myrobollams, A Khimjee; 25 cwt deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 5 cases ganja, S Bhimjee; 103 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 39 bales skins, Kahan and Kahan; 3 bales hides, 3 bundles ivory A Visram.

Grequa s—300 bales cotton, 3,180 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp H Govindji.

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Moorarji ; 108 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Togo s—12,000 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—585 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—15 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.
Celtic King s—110 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfeles s—55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 50 bales hemp, R Rieve and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—43 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—200 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Nera s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,76,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	349	555	8	912
For previous 18 weeks of half year	27,11,386	44,68,416	73,876	72,51,678
Total for 19 weeks ..	28,87,386	47,48,416	77,876	77,11,678
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 47,011	3,37,491	2,75	4,87,256
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	292	669	5	966
Total to corresponding date do. ..	27,82,766	57,74,880	71,798	8,629,444

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 27,256
Do. to date ..... „ 9,17,766

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	600	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	35	34	....	69
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	8,477	8,652	73	17,202
Total for 19 weeks..	9,077	9,252	73	18,402
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	525	603	1	1,144
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	35	....	66
Total to corresponding date do. ...	6,998	7,941	83	15,022

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 56
Do to date..... „ 2,380

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	23,000	.....	30,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	163	.....	213
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	1,16,314	3,77,469	2,845	4,56,628
Total for 19 weeks ...	1,23,314	4,00,469	2,845	5,26,628
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,978	3,1,745	111	44,834
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	57	260	1	318
Total to corrpg date do.	1,16,344	6,14,524	4,047	7,74,825

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 14,834
Do. to date..... „ 2,08,197

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May on 1,772·20 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,02,000	2,50,000	7,000	4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	114	141	4	259
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	31,17,275	52,56,581	1,18,596	84,92,452
Total for 19 weeks....	33,19,275	55,06,581	1,25,596	89,51,452
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,92,056	3,47,918	6,870	5,47,764
Per mile of Ry. do.	109	197	4	310
Total to corrpg date do.	33,38,912	67,36,747	1,07,961	10,293,620

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 88,764
Do. to date..... „ 13,42,168

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,800	2,200	50	7,050
Or per mile of Railway..	35	16	..	51
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	42,492	54,704	961	98,157
Total for 19 weeks	47,292	56,904	1,011	1,05,207
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corrpg date do.	..	..	..	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders is Re. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREAVES—May 20, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, to Mr. and Mrs. Septimus E. Greaves, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARTON—May 11, at Longwood Hotel, Simla, the wife of Captain P. Barton, Royal Field Artillery of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CASTELLARI—ARMSTRONG—May 9, at Methodist Episcopal Church, Allahabad, by the Revd. F. M. Wilson, Chaplain, Evelyn Lionel, son of the late Captain R. F. Castellari, to Eva Mary, only daughter of Mr. W. A. Armstrong and granddaughter of the late Captain W. A. Armstrong.

MORETON—HENLEY—May 14, at St. Thomas Church, Ghazipur, India, (by special license) by the Rev. B. C. B. Irwin, Chaplain of Benares, Percy John David Moreton, Ballia, U. P., to Marion Fullford Henley, daughter of the late William Frederick Henley of Salisbury and of Mrs. Henley Brent Knoll, Horsell, Surrey.

DEATH.

STUART—May 11, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Murray Stuart, of the Nanjangud Gold Field, Ltd., Nanjangud, Mysore Province, the younger son of the late Alexander Stuart of Inchbreck and Laithers, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 29 years.

H. T. BINKS

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water 2-29m., 3-33a. Low water, 8-18m., 9-57a.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association ; Farewell dinner to Mr. Elworthy, C.I.E., ; at Apollo Restaurant, 8 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47·2m. a. m. ; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44·5m. a.m. ; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m. ; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 22.—Arrival of H. E. Lady Minto, per mail steamer "Persia," and departure for Simla. Bombay Millowners' Association, general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 3-30m., 4-36a.; Low water, 9-20m., 11-22a.

Saturday, May 23.—Band at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 4-48m., 5-43a. Low water, 10-42m.

Sunday, May 24.—Rogation Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 6-13m., 6-50a. Low water, 0-37m., 0-14a.

Monday, May 25.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 7-37m., 7-52a.; Low water 1-35m., 1-29a.

Tuesday, May 26.—Balloting for a Port Trustee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 8-46m.; 8-46a.; Low water, 2-24m., 2-35a.

Wednesday, May 27.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a Port Trustee : Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 2-42m.; Low water, 3-8m.; 3-32a.

No man can hinder our private addresses to God : every man can build a chapel in his breast, himself the priest, his heart the sacrifice, and the earth he treads on the altar.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The G. I. P. Railway Military band will play in the Gardens of the Mechanics Institute Parel, to-day from 6 p.m. 7-30 p. m (Standard Time).

POLICE NOTICE.—G. C. note, a large quantity of cocoanuts, spectacles in case, watches, some cash a copper pot, some native clothing, 3 boxes cop per tacks, a black and tan Daschunnd (dog), have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.—The Honorary Secretary writes—: With reference to the Report of the annual general meeting of the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association which appeared in your yesterday's issue, the committee beg to intimate, through the medium of your columns, to all friends of the Association that any parcels of old clothing, which are sent to the office at Dhanji Street, Grant Road, would be gratefully received as they are urgently needed at present.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Jawahirbai (65), a Mahomedan woman. The deceased was walking along Paltan Road on Monday evening when she was accidentally knocked down by one of the bullocks of a passing water cart and severely injured. She was removed to the hospital where she died from failure of heart consequent upon old age and effects of injuries to her foot. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

RESTIVE HORSES.—On Tuesday evening Mrs. French was being driven in a Victoria, belonging to the Taj Mahal Hotel, along Queen's Road towards Chowpati, Bombay, when the horse became restive at the approach of a train near the Charni Road station. Mrs. French, on seeing this, jumped out but again got in as the animal was quieted. Immediately afterwards she missed her gold bangle, to which were attached a gold chain, purse, etc. On Tuesday Mr. T. D. Gove of Messrs. Scott and Company, was driving over Grant Road bridge, Bombay, when the horse shied at a steam-roller and bolted towards Kennedy Bridge. Before Mr. Gove could pull up the horse knocked down a woman, named Thakubai, who sustained injury to her left knee.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The rainfall reappeared at a number of stations in Burma and South India, while it has been local in the northern half of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Burma.—A few falls of rain have occurred, the largest amounts being one inch at Bhamo, half an inch at Myitkyina ; the clouds have increased in the north, but remain light elsewhere ; moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

North-East India and Orissa—Light rain has fallen locally at Chota Nagpur and the northern half of the Division, excluding Bihar ; Chaibassa records three-quarters of an inch ; skies are lightly to heavily clouded, except in South Bihar and Chota Nagpur ; humidity is either equal to or above the average ; temperature has fallen and is now normal everywhere.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are clear; air is damper than usual in parts of the United Provinces generally and drier elsewhere ; temperature is normal, except far in excess at a few stations.

North-West India.—Skies are free from cloud, except in Kashmir ; humidity is below the average; temperature is approximately normal.

Peninsula.—Local rain has fallen in South India ; Ootacamund reports one inch and Calicut half an inch ; skies are clear, or lightly clouded ; moisture in the air is either equal to, or below the average ; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in Burma, North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 20th May 1908 was 29·889 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 3 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (18th)	85·1	75·1	...	6 21
Jask	90·3	79·3	...	0·29
Muskat (18th)	89·3	75·3	...	0 29
Multan	108·3	74·0	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	10-9	74·6	...	10·59
Lahore	109·4	75·7	...	2·64
Sirsa	107·3	74·6	...	1·52
Ambala	105·5	71·5	...	3·37
Delhi	109·7	81·2	...	2·67
Agra	109·0	82·5	...	1·32
Mainpuri	105·8	?	...	...
Jhansi	112·8	86·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	113·4	76·5	...	1·39
Allahabad	113·1	80·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	?	78·3	...	1·77
Karachi	103·9	76·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	104·9	80·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	108·2	76·5	...	1·38
Kotah	110·0	83·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	101·1	72·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	79·7	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	77·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·9	71·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	106·1	75·5	...	0·09
Surat	94·6	77·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	104·6	70 7	...	0·10
Deesa	103·3	74·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	104·0	76·2	...	0.37
Indore	103·1	75·1	...	0 73
Jubbulpore	110·0	78·8	...	1·96
Sangor	108·1	74·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	110·1	79·4	...	1·37
Khandwa	108·2	86·1	...	1·41
Akola	111·2	82·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	111·3	82·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	113·1	85·6	...	2·14
Chanda	113·5	87·5	...	1·65
Raipur	110·7	74·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·0	79·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	88·8	77·9	...	0·12
Mormugoa	90·0	78·7	...	0·20
Karwar	89·3	78·5	...	3·17
Malegaon	105·9	72·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	103·4	72·0	...	0·28
Poona	98·0	68·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	107·3	77·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	103·2	71·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	89·3	64·6	...	2·02
Aurangabad	104·7	74·7	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	84·2	...	1·15
Hyderabad	106·8	84·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	89·7	79·4	...	2·22
Calicut	87·8	78·1	0 39	14·87
Cochin	89·2	78·8	0 24	29·52
Colombo	89·0	80·0	...	48·77
Masulipatam	101·8	82·1	...	6·67
Bellary	105·0	76·8	...	2·93
Cuddapah	106·7	84·6	...	6·31
Madras	101·0	82·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	90·3	68·8	...	11·81
Coimbatore	94·4	72·3	...	11·66
Trichinopoly	103·6	79·8	...	17 84
Negapatam	99·4	75·0	...	33·79

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual. Temperature has risen in the extreme north where both the day and night temperatures are higher than usual; but over the rest of the Punjab day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect. Ambala reports a calm and winds are generally southerly or south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—No cloud is reported. Humidity remains below normal. Maximum temperature is generally in excess while minimum temperature is normal except at Cawnpore where it is 5° lower than usual. Winds are south-westerly at Agra and easterly or south-easterly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a considerable excess (11°) during the day at Karachi. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now normal except at Bhuj where it is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal while minimum temperature is generally below normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is generally in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now normal or in excess while night temperature is above the average at Sougor, Khandwa and Chanda and below at Raipur. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. A calm is reported from Karwar but the direction of air movement over the rest of the Konkan is from the north or north-west.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Hyderabad and are almost clear over the rest of the Division. The moisture in the air has increased at Hyderabad and is normal there as well as in rest of the southern districts while the air continues drier than usual in the North Bombay Deccan. Usual temperature conditions prevail except at Hyderabad where the night is normal than usual. Hyderabad reports a calm and winds are north-westerly elsewhere.

General remarks.—Whether has been generally fine except for a few thunder showers on the Malabar Coast.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER

AN AFTERNOON AT THE RACES AT A HILL STATION.

M——. May 16.

Dear Bats,—We have deserted N——and come up here for a little change of air to find the "Week" has just commenced. Dorothea and I plucked up our courage and decided to attend the races this afternoon

Neither of us have ever moved before without our menkind, and it seemed such a plunge to start by going to a race meeting. As we knew no one else we decided to go together, so we unpacked our newest muslins and made ready. D. looked so nice in a royal purple tulle hat, with gorgeous purple pansies blowing across it and a jaunty large French bow at the side. I do like a purple hat to be purple, don't you ?

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

The "Times of Ceylon:"—The Pearl Fisher Company may now be regarded as face to face with the real test of its existence, and the time has come early, in accordance with the best opinion of those on the spot in Ceylon and best qualified to form a valuable opinion. They advised those who inquired of them whether it would be a good thing to take shares that success was too uncertain, with the result that the 10,000 shares ear-marked for Ceylon went begging. Nobody knew that "Truth" and ignorant critics in Parliament would play to the gallery and force the shares up far beyond the point which the fishery of 1907 would by itself have accomplished. The public were repeatedly told that the Government had bartered away a magnificent asset at a third of its real value, with the result that those present shareholders who then bought in will get all their money back only by something like miraculously successful operations, if carried on on the lines so far attempted. It may be that the scientists will accomplish much in course of time, and invention provide methods to take the place of the time-honoured custom of holocausting the oysters, good, bad, and indifferent. Other means of earning profits, such as starting a dried-fish industry, may develop with time; but all that private enterprise can show at present is the greatly improved method of immediately bagging the oysters in the divers' boats, and a few smaller reforms ashore, together, with the deposit in one year of such a quantity of cultch—hundreds of tons—as Government would not have put down on the pears in the remaining eighteen years for which the lease is to last. We have briefly referred to the artificial cultivation of oysters for it is now recognisable that Mr. J. I. Solomon's experiments on Ipantivu island have disclosed not only great possibilities, but remarkable achievements, which should bring him both fame and wealth, whether he continues operations here, or abandons Ceylon for other fields, where, being the first on the spot, he will have a free hand. Not long ago, "Nature" had a contributed article which described how thousands of oysters could be radiographed daily under Mr. Solomon's system, which could "take" as many as 500 per minute, without the process injuring the live oyster. Those showing pearls of commercial value were at once opened and the pearl extracted, but in many instances it would be possible, if there are seed pearl remaining in the oyster, to keep alive this same oyster with others containing seed pearls. These, suspended in tanks near the surface of the ocean, grow much more rapidly than on the ocean floor, and in a year the pearls, too, have materially grown in size. The process requires an expensive installation, but when once established the profits will apparently be substantial. Such a process can practically go on all the year, and when the Company gets a similar installation, or an equally-effective invention of its own, it will be free from the drawback experienced this year, when, with too few oysters for a regular fishery, and with no adequate dredging possible, some millions of mature oysters have had to be left where they are, instead of some hundreds of thousands being brought to the surface for individual examination and cultivation to the benefit of the shareholders. When such methods are in use to supplement the proceeds of a big fishery the Government will not be a loser because of the lease; but the Company will be the gainer because of the achievements of private enterprise and of science applied on business lines.

MYSORE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The "Daily Post":—When the Madras University passed its new Regulations, it became compulsory to make the necessary arrangements for adapting the Colleges in this Province to their requirements. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bhabha, Cook, Weir and McHutchin, was accordingly formed with a view to prepare a detailed scheme for the purpose, which was duly submitted by them to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. After careful consideration, the Government sanctioned certain arrangements which satisfied the necessary conditions. The result of the scheme is that both the Central College at Bangalore and the Maharaja's College at Mysore will be continued as First Grade Colleges affiliated to the Madras University, while the Maharani's College will continue as a 2nd Grade College so affiliated. The subjects of His Highness should be grateful to him for having sanctioned the continuance of both the First Grade Collegiate Institutions, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. The division of subjects between the two Colleges has been made with a good deal of discretion and intelligence, in that to the Central College have been alloted the Physical and Natural Sciences, while History and Languages have been assigned to the Maharaja's College at Mysore. No possible objection can be taken to this division except that the Language Branch is so comprehensive that it generally takes a long time to become acceptable to and popular among students. Mysore has been crying for a Philosophy Chair and why this opportunity was not availed of to accommodate the public, we are not in a position to say.

Another useful arrangement which has been the outcome of the scheme is the separation of the High School Department of the Central College and the location of the same in the Fort. A sum of Rupees twelve thousand per annum has been sanctioned for this institution. We are at a loss to know why the same principle is not extended to the High School attached to the Maharajah's College at Mysore. So far as we can remember, the University Regulations require that all High School Departments should be separated from the College Departments and if that be the case, we fail to see how the running of the Mysore Government with regard to the High School Department of the Maharaja's College can be justified. The teaching staff of both the Colleges has been re-modelled as they will hereafter comprise Professors (Senior and Junior), Demonstrators and Tutors. The principalship will be conferred on any one of the Senior Professors, who will draw an extra allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Apart from the above arrangements, the Committee recommended that certain alterations and additions to the existing buildings were necessary to meet the requirements of the University regulations and these were also sanctioned with instructions to the Chief Engineer to take the work in hand immediately. In sanctioning these also, very great care has been exercised, as only what is absolutely and urgently necessary is to be proceeded with at once. For instance, the construction of quarters for Professors has been postponed till 1911, when only they will be needed.

The financial effect of this revised programme is certainly increased expenditure under all heads. The additional outlay on buildings and other equipments is nearly 2 lakhs, while the increased recurring annual expenditure for staff, laboratory, etc., is about one lakh per annum. Of this latter sum, 3-5 is for Bangalore, and the remaining 2-5 only being debited to Mysore.

Taken as a whole, the revised programme sanctioned to meet the conditions laid down in the Madras University Regulations is a well considered scheme intended to meet the requirements of the student population both of Mysore and Bangalore, and we hope that the scheme will work to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

WON FROM THE DESERT.

The "Englishman":—In that most interesting of books, the Private Journal of the Marquis of Hastings, the curious reader may find the earliest record of the beginning of the irrigation systems of India. In the course of the great tour undertaken in 1814 and 1815, his lordship found himself upon the then frontier to meet certain Sikh and Pathan chieftains at the dilapidated town of Kurnaul. On the 5th of January 1815 he wrote that he had traced for a considerable distance the vestiges of the famous canal of Murdan Ali Khan, once known as the Sea of Plenty, and was struck with the desirability of re-establishing it. The canal, when he saw it had long been ruined. The country that it had once nourished was a desert, full of barren wastes and ruined villages. There was no cultivation except close to considerable towns, where the powerful rule of a chief, and combined and concentrated wealth, enabled deep wells to be sunk, and good water secured. The canal had in its prime been of great service, but it was built on absolutely wrong principles. It drained rather than watered the country, for it was led along the low country, instead of the high ground. Still, being a subsidiary river, it was a boon to a dry land. While it endured men won the life-giving water from it with vast labour, but equally vast thankfulness. When war and accident wrecked it, and none had wealth and interest enough to restore it the population and vendure that depended on it, vanished. The land was a desert. Determining on its revival the Marquis of Hastings wrote in his diary "I conceived that it would be an enterprise not only dignified for our Government, but advantageous in a high degree by procuring us tenants for lands which no man can now have an inducement to rent from us." This view has been that of the Government of India ever since with regard to irrigation.

From that beginning the canal system of India has grown till it is one of the greatest and most important in the world. Nor has the time yet come for setting a term to its expansion. As a result of the activities of the army of brilliant irrigation, experts in the service of the State vast areas of land have been reclaimed from desert and marsh, and fitted for the needs of the cultivator. Green fields, high trees, and busy towns and villages flourish where once were once either bare expanses of scorched stone and sand, or stagnant mephitic water. If the efforts of the Government in this and other directions fail to receive from a later, state-educated, book-sick generation the recognition freely accorded by an earlier race of perhaps more primitive, but more sane and open-minded, folk, the rulers can take comfort in the legend that adorns the arms of the founder of the canal system. "Trust winneth Troth." It is not for us however, just now to indulge in a general survey of the irrigation systems and work of the Indian Empire. The subject is too vast to be handled as it deserves in brief space. A short review of the work done, and the difficulties experienced, by irrigation officers and agriculturists in the Punjab Canal Colonies will prove of interest and utility. When a few years ago the first irrigation surveys were made in the Punjab, it was seen that away from the immediate neighbourhood of the rivers, vast areas of the land were absolute waste, peopled by nomad tribes of camel breeders and gypsies. The great work of canal construction was pushed forward energetically. No expense, no trouble was grudged. The result is that now, in the proper season, millions of acres, that once were desert are covered with rich crops and smiling gardens. Where once were only the miserable camps of roving and criminal tribes substantial villages, busy markets stand. There is much waste land, for in the Chanab Jhang, Chunian, and Jhelum canal colonies the culturable and irrigable portion totals 2,405,734 acres out of a total of 3,089,861 acres of State land. This waste is of use however for the traditional industries of camel and horse breeding.

But the progress of these colonies, though satisfactory enough, has not been unattended with serious difficulties and setbacks. In the first place the construction of canal extensions has been seriously retarded, and made more costly by the difficulty of procuring labour. Ten years ago, when the canals that tap the Jhelum and Chenab were being built labour was plentiful and cheap. To-day, the Engineers in charge of the new canals and extensions find labour not only infinitely more costly but often almost unprocurable. This is due to two causes. One, a lamentable one, is the leavy toll that plague has taken from the stalwart but deplorably insanitary population. The other is that as a consequence of the creation of new cultivation and new trades the people have more than enough to occupy them in their private affairs. The past year in the Colonies was one of great misfortunes. Plague was in the land, the crops were injured by blight and insect pests, to add to all this certain political malcontents seized the opportunity of stirring up unrest amongst the people. The scarcity of labour had a detrimental effect on both planting and harvesting operations, in addition to the damage done by a dry season, in which the rivers failed to carry sufficient water to feed all the distributory channels, and by locusts and blight. The Government in its resolution on the administration of the Colonies also notes with regret that there was great congestion of traffic at the railway stations, a state of affairs undesirable always, but especially so in a season of scarcity when there ought to be no unnecessary obstacle to the free movement of grain. But time, honesty of purpose, and unwearied determination resolve all difficulties, and solve all problems. As the years pass this great tract in the Punjab which has been won by a bitter fight from the desert will grow in prosperity and importance, even as increase the trees that are liberally planted on its once barren lands.

THE LATE MR. BRIGHT.

The "Statesman":—Very general regret will be felt throughout Bengal at the news, telegraphed by Reuter, of the death in London of Mr. William Robert Bright, C. S. I. By Calcutta residents Mr. Bright will be best remembered as Chairman of the Corporation during the years 1897 and 1898, and no more able or popular officer has filled that important position. Arriving in India in December, 1880, Mr. Bright's first appointment was as Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Patna. After a period of service as Subdivisional Officer and Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, he was posted to Tirhoot, where he acted as Magistrate and Collector at Sitamahi, Bettiah, and Champaran successively from 1882 to 1888. On his return from furlough in March, 1890, he was sent to the Santhal Parganas as Deputy Commissioner, and next year was posted as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagalpore. In 1895 he became Deputy Commissioner of Palamau and in the same year went to Midnapore, where, after a two years' stay, he was summoned to Calcutta to officiate as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. He was confirmed in this appointment the following December, and retained the office until November, 1898, when his health gave way under the strain of work and he took furlough Home. On his return from England in 1901, he was appointed Inspector-General of Police in Bengal and in May of the following year he become Officiating Agent of the Behar Opium Agency, which appointment he held until March last, when he again had to take furlough. Now comes the sad news of his death. Mr. Bright belonged to the best type of Indian civilian. An upright man of kindly disposition and attractive personality, he was gifted with much shrewdness and sound judgment, and to whatever task he had in hand he brought tireless industry and entire honesty of purpose. His term of office in the Calcutta Corporation was not characterised by any conspicuous public developments, but he will be gratefully remembered for much good work of a quiet and unostentatious order.

THE GANGES BRIDGE PROJECT.

B. & N.-W. R. and E. B. S. R. Amalgamation Question.

The following, dated 14th May, 1908, has been circulated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

I am directed to publish, for the information of members, the subjoined letter from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Co., with reference to this project. I am to say that the Committee have been informed by the Railway Board that proposals have been submitted to the Secretary of State by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Co., under which their line and the Eastern Bengal State Railway system would be worked as a joint concern. These proposals are, it is understood in the preliminary stage at present, but the Chamber will be consulted with regard to them before any final decision is arrived at by the Government. In these circumstances the Committee do not think it is necessary for them to express their views upon Mr. Neville's letter now, but should any member wish to offer any comments upon it they will be glad to receive them.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

THE B. & N.-W. R. PROPOSALS.

From the AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, to the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, dated Gorakhpur, the 18th April, 1908.

My Board having made proposals for taking over the working of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and providing for its development, I took the opportunity, when in Calcutta a short time ago, of discussing the matter with a few leading merchants interested in this question, and was pleased to learn that these proposals were likely to be received with favour, provided they did not entail the entry of the metre-gauge into Calcutta. With a view to obtaining the more general and active support of the mercantile community, I now venture to address you.

2. It would seem that the chief matter on which there is likely to be a difference of opinion is, that of the site of the Lower Ganges Bridge. My Board have carefully considered the report of the Ganges Bridge Committee and have, after much consideration, expressed their preference for the Isabpur site, or somewhere thereabouts, as may be found suitable by the state of the river when the bridge is begun; and under the altered conditions introduced by their present proposals, it is hoped that the Chamber of Commerce will recognize the reasonableness of the selection.

3. The report of the Ganges Bridge Committee (especially the table at the top of page 13), shows that as regards the Eastern Bengal State Railway traffic, east and north, the Isabpur site will make the mileage to Calcutta exactly the same as that *via* Sara, whilst, for the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the west to Calcutta, it will only increase the mileage 3 7/8 miles. There will thus be for either traffic practically no increase in the lead and no difference in rates. Moreover, from an engineering point of view, my Board are convinced that the site at Isabpur will be much safer for a bridge than near Baita. These are great advantages; and as the rates to and from Calcutta will be the same, as also the distance by either Isabpur or Sara, it is desired to adhere to the former route.

AN IMMEDIATE START.

4. My Board are prepared, if the Eastern Bengal State Railway is handed over to them, and the construction of the Ganges Bridge is entrusted to them, to take steps for beginning the bridge at once as also all the connecting lines, to give easy access to and from it. Moreover, they would also make a broad-gauge line from the north end of the bridge to sirajganj to accommodate the jute traffic, and endeavours would be made to try and have this in working order by the time the bridge was completed, or as soon thereafter as possible. I attach a plan which will place the Chamber of Commerce in general possession of our proposals. It will be observed that the new line from Isabpur to Chuadanga will be on the broad-gauge, as also the extention of Sirajganj, whilst the branches north of the bridge to Santahar, and the junction with the Katihar-Godagiri line, will be on the metre-gauge.

5. As the question of bridge site plays such an important part in this matter, it will, I think, be well if I review in somewhat greater fullness the reasons adduced for and against the Isabpur crossing.

A reference to paragraph 18 of their report will show that the Ganges Bridge Committee were of opinion that, but for the question being complicated, and to a great extent governed by existing lines, Isabpur would undoubtedly be the proper site to select for a bridge. These complications may, I think, be briefly stated as follows:—

But for Godagiri having originally been selected for the terminus of the new line from Katihar:—

(i) The lower 20 miles or so of the Katihar-Godagiri metre-gauge line might have been diverted to Isabpur.

(Note.—The upper 80 miles are common to both proposals.)

(ii) The Ranaghat to Lalgola line might have been postponed and, instead

(iii) The Isabpur-Chuadanga connection might have been now built.

6. The Committee appear to have arrived at the conclusion that as lines (i) and (ii) have been made, financial considerations precluded the provision of State funds for (iii) and for the further broad-gauge extension from Isabpur to Sirajganj considered so necessary in the jute interests, without blocking necessary railway developments in other directions.

However much these considerations may have weighed whilst State finances governed the case, they practically disappear under our proposals. Financial conditions would be completely altered, and the provision of all necessary funds for further developments would be fully secured. Moreover, as the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway would be worked as one system, there would be no conflicting interests to affect the routing of the traffic.

7. Excluding financial considerations, the following seem to be other chief points on which the Committee based its preference for Raita over Isabpur.

(a) Extra paragraph (21)—"Rapidity of construction is perhaps a minor factor in the choice of a site. It would, no doubt, take longer to construct a bridge at Isabpur than at Godagiri or Raita, because the site is not connected with main lines, and little or no work could be done till the connection lines were built.

(b) Paragraph (23), which may be summed up as under; The Raita site would be best for jute, which is the most important staple for Calcutta trade. If a bridge is built at Isabpur, the extra lead from Sirajganj to Calcutta will be so great that the traffic prospects might not be such as would justify a broad-gauge line.

8. To deal with these "seriatim"—Regarding (a)—Rapidity of construction—we do not think that Raita would have any advantage over Isabpur, rather the contrary. My Board strongly prefer building the bridge at Isabpur. The physical suitability of that site is much greater, they think, than at Raita, where there is a great bend, along which, as Mr. Spring pointed out, there is nothing in the character of the soil—except at Raita point itself and at Sara—at all comparable for purposes of resistance to erosion with that of the soil of the Barind, which extends along the north or left bank of the river on the Godagiri-Isabpur reach.

The bridge at Isabpur will be near to the sources of stone supply, accessibility to which is a very important factor in a bridge builder's plans, and the cost is estimated to be 10 lakhs less than that at Raita.

EASY RIVER TRANSIT.

9. It should also be remembered that easy and rapid river transit is available between Lalgola and Godagiri Railway stations and the Isabpur site, and it should take but a very short time to connect by rail Isalpur with the new metre-gauge line from Katihar. Moreover, all connecting lines, as shewn on the plan herewith attached, should, in the ordinary course of work, be completed and opened some considerable time before the bridge can be completed, even with the best possible arrangements.

10. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any possible advantage can lie with Sara, where the collecting of bridge materials and all the extensive arrangements appertaining to an immense and heavy work of this nature might interfere with the existing ferry arrangements. At Isabpur the bridge builders would have practically free and unrestricted use of the river.

11. Regarding (b) (jute interests), north of Santahar, there will be no overlead. South of Santahar, the principal jute centre will be at Sirajganj. As already pointed out under my Board's proposals, broad-gauge communication with that centre is assured, and the matter of rate alone need be considered.

I believe it will be found that what will govern the rate from Sirajganj to Calcutta will be the river tariff, and that the jute traffic will not suffer by the adoption of the Isabpur site. In the event however, of my opinion being incorrect I am sure that my Board will give their most careful consideration to any representation that may be made on behalf of the jute interests, the importance of which they fully recognise.

12. In conclusion, I would make the following remarks on the advantages to be derived from placing the Eastern Bengal State Railway under Company's management, and in constructing the additional connections proposed.

(a) The large sums which Government would have to provide annually for the Ganges Bridge and for capital extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which would largely benefit the jute trade would be available for capital outlay elsewhere, and a share of this will doubtless benefit the coal and general trade in the share of additional rolling stock and feeder extensions.

(b) The railway will not have to defer the provision of facilities required by Calcutta trade until a Government grant is available as the Company will be able to deal with funds outside budget control.

(c) The additional communication between Chuadanga and Isabpur, and from there to Sirajganj and Santahar will give Calcutta a considerable extra length line through a new country while the old line between Santahar and Chuadanga will provide an excellent alternative route between Calcutta and Northern Bengal in the event of unforeseen contingencies.

13. The Chamber of Commerce will doubtless realise the enormous importance of the proposals made by my Board, and the incalculable benefit that must accrue from their acceptance by the more rapid opening up and development of railway communications closely affecting the trade and port of Calcutta. I feel confident that if these proposals receive the support of the Chamber, the early prosecution of the bridge and other works will be assured.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH MUSIC.

Musical history is often so dull that it is refreshing to come across a work of this description, which, like Dr. Ernest Walker's "History of Music in England" (Clarendon Press, Oxford), is as entertaining as it is crudite. The author has, no doubt, the defects of his qualities. If he is racy and readable, he is at times aggressively cocksure and omniscient. The trail of the superior person is over a good many of his pages, while exceedingly out-spoken and independent judgments are delivered with an assumption of infallibility not precisely calculated to commend them to antagonistic readers. Still, these are only matters of detail, after all. It is more to the point that Dr. Walker, by reason of his knowledge of his subject, and by the manifest pains which he has taken to equip himself for his task, is entitled to write with confidence and authority, and that he contrives always to be interesting as well as learned. To write of this work, after the manner of a recent reviewer, as merely the product of a ready writer is grossly unfair to a volume which gives evidence on every page of laborious research and complete mastery of its subject. The author's views may not be palatable to all, but there can be no question as to the value of his work as a whole. The amount of labour and research implied by these pages which read so easily must have been prodigious. Composers great and small are considered and weighed by the author, who writes on the whole with equal discrimination and independence of judgment—recognising the occasional good work of the smaller men amid a mass of mediocrity and dulness, not hesitating to condemn the productions of the bigger ones when they have fallen from grace, and generally meting out indifferent justice to one and all, without fear or favour, undue enthusiasm, or excessive severity, in a manner worthy of all praise. Naturally, however, in the process the author contrives to tread upon a few corns—as, for instance, in his chapter on Handel, with its reference to his "acres of complacent commonplace," and other hard sayings for the devout. At the same time, Dr. Walker does not fail to recognise Handels greatness at his best and comes to the conclusion that while Handel's music can no longer be spoken of, even at its highest, as the supreme crown of the art, he is still secure of his place among the immortals, though not one of their kings. "He was at once too careless and too practical; he lacked the steady self-criticism which rejects inadequate material, and when the material is adequate looks to its polished presentation, and at the same time he kept an unnecessarily steady finger on the pulse of his visible public, and, so far as a man of genius could, wrote for the taste of the moment in the spirit of the mere impresario." As to this it may be replied that, as the author himself remarks elsewhere, a great composer is to be judged by his greatness, and if "the taste of the moment" prompted Handel to write such music as is contained in his "Messiah" there is small occasion to regret it. In a later chapter, dealing with more modern composers, Dr. Walker has still harder things to say of Sullivan, and perhaps in his obvious desire to cast down what he conceives to be an undeserved reputation he goes rather farther here than the facts of the case warrant—as, for instance, in the suggestion that Sullivan's comic opera music owes its popularity mainly to its association with Gilbert's books, whereas it is certain that not a few cultivated musicians can still find enjoyment in Sullivan's music to whom the accompanying words and witticisms have become exceedingly tiresome. But in these and in other instances the authors outspokenness, whether his judgments commend themselves to the reader or not is certainly to be commended, and as a whole his work may be most cordially praised.

MIDNIGHT AND EARLY MORNING.

A London Sketch.

Big Ben has just struck one, and the morning is an hour old. Westminster is nearly deserted. There are still a few cabs and motors and may-hap an omnibus making for over the water, but before the next half-hour chimes out Whitehall is silent.

What a weird sight this deserted city is writes Arthur C. Findon in the "Daily Mail." The thousands of lamps which surround the House of Commons and the massive public buildings close by seem to shine more brilliantly than ever, but they illuminate only the bare, deserted streets. Towering above this peopleless area stands Big Ben. He must be relieved when this period of peace and quiet arrives. He is monarch of all he surveys, and from his conning tower in the clouds he gazes down at the streets below, so dead, so motionless.

The busy throng of traffic coming from the West has stopped, and all respectable people are in bed and asleep—except Big Ben, for, although he is the essence of respectibility, he is still awake—he is always awake. What tales he could tell of scenes in the square beneath him, of homeless creatures who make Westminster Bridge and the Embankment their bed, or despairing souls who, tired of the struggle, end it in the lapping waters of the Thames! Big Ben sees all these sightes, but he speaks not—his tongue is tied, save when it is loosened to clang out the ding-dong of the hours.

Three o'clock. The last cab has rolled homeward, and Westminster is a City of Silence. Some men are working on the road perhaps, but they make little noise. Policemen on the beat seek the most convenient doorway, and only at long intervals, when the inspector does his rounds, is their slow, heavy tramp heard. In truth, as we look at these grand lamp-lined streets, Westminster reminds us of a city of the dead.

But there is one spot where there is still life. Outside the great Abbey a small crowd is gathered round a coffee-stall. It is a mixed gathering. The poor beggar who has sold enough matches to buy "a doorstep and a cup" rubs shoulders with the man in evening dress. By the side of the stall stands a young man who keeps up a regular fusillade of witty remarks. He is shabbily dressed, but he is very merry, and it is not long before the man in evening dress stands him a cup of coffee. The policeman on the beat tells me that this fellow lives by his tongue. He gets into conversation with the patrons of the stall, and they invariably ask him "to join them." This is good for him and good for the stall-keeper, who rewards him with a packet of cigarettes. And so he exists till morn breaks week after week, month after month, and even year after year. What he does in the day nobobody seems to know.

THE BAIRN AND THE BREAD.

We return to the Square; the chimes from Big Ben announce that another half-hour has passed, and the silence of the streets is more "audible" than ever. At length the stillness of the night is broken by a footstep. It is not the labourer going to work; it is too early for him, and the step is too light. The pitter-patter on the echoing pavement is too quick for the policeman or the postman. The little feet belong to a wee mite of a girl. She has come over the bridge from the slums on the other side of the water. She turns into Whitehall, and faces the wide and solitary thoroughfare. Perchance a miserable being who has been turned off the Embankment seats shuffles past her, but she does not flinch or slacken her rapid little trot. Through Downing-street she cuts, passing No. 10 with mighty indifference, into the Park, that dark, isolated expanse which looks so dreary—so vast.

The constable on the beat takes little notice of her. She has passed that way at the same time for weeks past, he tells me. She is the child of some proverty stricken parents who are striving to keep the bodies and souls of their little ones together. With a canvas bag on her little back, this ten-year-old daughter of the slums, who has been forced out into the cold night in order that she may get to the West End, where the clubs, hotels, or bakehouses will sell her bread, trots bravely on. In her tiny hand she grasps tightly a few coppers, and if she arrives at these places by half-part four her bag will be filled up with "stale,' and, as the bread is only a day old and she gets plenty of it, her little heart gladly performs this early morning task. She knows, too, that others are on the same mission, so she hurries on—she must not be late.

Once again everything is quiet. The only living soul to whom I can talk is the policeman. Instinct seems to tell him that the inspector is on his rounds and he leaves the doorway that shelters him from the wind and cold and perhaps rain, for even in these spring mornings it is very cold. With measured tread he walks down Parliament-street, mechanically trying gates and locks as he switches his bull's eye on them. A few yards ahead of us stands a man, a man so dirty, so poorly clad that his very manhood seems disguised. He is standing in the middle of the pavement, his bearded chin resting on his chest. His eyes are closed, and he does not move a muscle or heed our approach.

"Poor beggar!" the policeman ejaculates. "He's asleep."

"Asleep!" I repeat. "Asleep, standing up like that!"

"Yes; we call it sleeping sickness," says my friend. "He is so dog-tired that he can sleep anywhere—even as you see him."

As we pass him the constable gives him a shake. "Wake up, old sport," he says, and the miserable creature opens his drooping eyes, looks vacantly at us, and shuffles on.

"We mustn't show 'em much sympathy," my guide says. "Wouldn't do, you know; but isn't it bloomin' awful—look!"

I turn round, and there, twenty yards behind us, stands this miserable creature with the "sleeping sikness." Once again he is still—once more his head is bent low on his bosom—he has dozed off again!

"Good Heavens," I cannot help saying. "How few there are who know that such things be!"

It is after four now, and the Royal Mail vans are the first vehicles to disturb the calm of the morning. Carts laden with the morning papers follow soon after, and if it is market day lorries bound for Covent Garden jog up Whitehall.

Some of the miserable creatures who have tramped the streets till now follow these lorries up, in the hope of earning a few pence by helping to load them. By the time five o'clock has struck a few men on the way to work walk briskly along. The dong of the early cars is heard, Westminster Bridge Station has opened, and the first workmen's train passes through. Bakers' carts, milk vans and the like now begin to rattle through the streets—the City of Silence is rousing—slumbering Westminster awakens. Night has given birth to another day.

It is quite light now. Big Ben says it is nearly six o'clock, and the streets are dotted with workers bound for another day's toil. In a few hours the constables will have all their work cut out to direct the stream of traffic in the wide streets. The City will not be silent for another eighteen hours, and as we look up at the huge clock-face above we almost think we can see an expression of regret on it. Big Ben has much to divert his atttention during the day and evening, and he seems to clang forth the hour after midnight in happier tone, for the 'hours unknown" are hours of rest to him.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN BOMBAY.

"Hind Swarajya" Charged.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" or "Indian Home Ruler" under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India, and with promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the English and Indian subjects of His Majesty. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, barrister-at-law, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

Syed Samsudin Syed Kadri, Oriental Translator to Bombay Government, was the first witness examined by Mr. Bowen. He produced a copy of the "Hind Swarajya," dated the 4th of April last, containing an article headed "Englishmen afraid of the Pen." Witness produced the official translation of the article which he had penned and which he thought to be correct. He also produced a copy of the paper, dated the 11th April last in which appeared letter in English headed "A Grave Warning." He then produced the Gujerati translation of the letter published in the same issue of the paper with a few preliminary remarks. The Government order sanctioning the prosecution was also produced. Witness said that the general effect of that article of the 4th would be to excite hatred and create disaffection against the Government and the letter headed "A Grave Warning was mischievous enough. There had been general unrest in India and particularly in Bengal. Last year Lala Lajpat Rai was deported by the Government of India. Ajitsingh was also deported along with Lala Lajpat Rai. There appeared in the issue of the 9th April of the paper two poems, headed "They did their worse" and "What has been left of Bharat"? There were also some more articles in the paper.

Mr. Kaderi, in the information, presented by him under orders from Government, stated: "I am informed and verily believe that one Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala, residing in Ramji Chatur's Building in Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay, a Jain Hindu inhabitant, was the editor, printer and publisher of a weekly Gujerati newspaper called the "Hind Swarajya" (the Indian Home Ruler) in the month of April 1908 and that the same was printed at the Jainodaya Press, situate at No. 12, Bank Street, Bombay, and was published by the said Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala in Bombay. That the said "Hind Swarajya" (Indian Home Ruler) newspaper, dated the 4th of April, 1908, contains an article, headed "Englishmen afraid of the Pen." That another issue of the "Hind Swarajya" newspaper, dated the 11th of April, 1908, contains what purports to be a letter, headed "A Grave Warning," meaning a grave warning. The said letter is also printed in Gujerati on page 71 of the paper. That the said Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala has by the printing and publication of the said article and letter in the "Hind Swarajya" newspaper, dated the 4th and 11th of April, 1908, brought or attempted to bring into hatred and contempt and has excited or attempted to excite disaffection, disloyalty and feelings of enmity towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. That the said Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala has, by printing and publishing the said article in the "Hind Swarajya" newspaper, dated the 11th April, 1908, promoted or attempted to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the English and Indian subjects of His Majesty. I accordingly charge Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala as being responsible for the said article and letter, printed and published in the "Hind Swarajya" newspaper, dated the 4th and 11th of April, 1908, with committing offences punishable under Section 124A and Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code and pray that process may be issued against Tribhovandas Purshotamdas Mangrolvala."

Mr. Bowen here read out the articles complained of.

Mr. Erach Cooverji Lilamwalla, clerk in the Oriental Translator's Deparement, deposed to having received by post the copies of "Hind Swarajya" of the 4th, 11th and 25th of April and the 9th of March and having entered them in the register.

Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji Patigara, sub Inspector, Bombay Police, deposed that he arrested the accused at Old Hanuman Lane. He also searched the accused's room on the third floor, where he found a pile of the paper from the 9th of March to the 9th of May, a letter addressed to the "Hind Swarajya" and "Well-wishers of the Country." The letter was written from Sutlej saying that eight persons had formed themselves there into a Society to promote boycott of English goods. It was further stated in it that the eight persons were ready to sacrifice their lives. They would readily sacrifice their lives when they were commanded to do so. They were willing to go up-country and excite the villagers, but they were in need of pecuniary help. They had power to excite villagers. They had prepared themselves with gymnastic training and if they received some pecuniary help and the order, they would be ready to go forth and make a name. They were not afraid of anybody.

Mr. Indrajit objected to the letter being put in, on the ground that the writer was in no way prompted or incited by the accused to write the letter.

The Magistrate ruled that the letter was admissible in evidence and it should be taken for what it was worth.

Mr. Petigara said that the paper had ceased to exist last year when its editor was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The paper was restarted on the 9th of March last. He had bought a copy of the paper of the 9th March from the accused at Hira Bag, Bombay, where a meeting was held to express joy at the release of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal of Calcutta.

Mr. Maneklal Shivlal, examined by Mr. Bowen, deposed to his being a subscriber of the "Hind Swarajya."

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The accused was asked whether he wanted to make any statement in regard to the evidence. He professed ignorance of the English language and the evidence was therefore translated to him in Gujerati.

The accused said he did not want to make any statement at this stage. He wished to reserve his defence for the sessions.

The Magistrate; "It is not my present intention to commit the case to the Sessions."

The accused said that it was not his intention to make any statement there. He would make his defence in the Sessions Court.

The Magistrate said that he did not intend to commit the case. He had the power to decide it.

The accused said he did not know English and he therefore could not make himself clear to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate: "There is an interpreter here for that very purpose. You can explain what you have to do through him."

The accused: "I cannot explain anything even with the help of an interpreter.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges laid against him.

Mr. Indrajit applied for a transfer of the case to the High Court where Gujerati knowing jury who understood the real drift of the high-flown language employed in the articles might have an opportunity of pronouncing their opinion. The accused apprehended that His Worship had tried the other case of the "Hind Swarajya" which was referred to by the Prosecution and therefore His Worship would not perhaps be able to form an independent opinion.

Mr. Bowen said that he had not referred to the other case which was tried about a year ago, with a view to influence his judgment. The Government would leave it to the Magistrate whether he should decide the case or send it to the sessions, but in either case would insist upon an exemplary punishment.

The Magistrate said that it was his intention to try the care.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 30th instant.

THE ARTICLES COMPLAINED OF.

The letter complained of appeared in the issue of the 11th April last runs as follows under the heading of "A Grave Warning"

"Would you ever like to offer yourselves to be robbed? And yet it breaks our heart to see that you should unconsciously and unwillingly commit yourselves to the custody of robbers! For those of you who have blindly invested their money in the most insecure (securities) of the Government of India have been really duped by false promises and hollow words into a robber's custody. Open your eyes and think of these acts. First, the promissory notes of the Rupee Loans are mere promises of re-payment at the option of the Governor-General of India for the wording of the promise is to the effect that you cannot demand the money unless and until the Government chooses to pay. So repayment (on demand) means repayment at borrower's convenience. Secondly, the Indian Government offers you interest at three or three and a half per cent., while the Government issues of Japan, China, etc., yield five per cent. per annum on an average. Thirdly, how Indian interest have suffered by placing their money in Government securities can be best seen by comparing the price of the three and a half per cent. Rupee Loans which was 110 7/8 in 1896, with the present quotation of about 96, it having been as low as 92 1/8 in 1899. Thus, the investor, while receiving the total amount of interest, namely 10½ during the three years between 1896 and 1899 for every one hundred rupees invested by him, saw his capital shrink to the extent of 18 3/4. Again, there is a law in England which does not allow any trustee buy any Government paper of India, though the papers o any other Government including that of Russia are allowed to be bought. Why this distinction? Obviously because, the Indian Government Security is regular burglary, while even the Russian Government has after all a national credit. Again the Home Government at London is not made responsible for Indian Loans, but in the case of Loans of Australia, Canada, etc., the English Government is made responsible. All these and many other reasons will convince you that the investment is not only a losing concern but that there can be nothing more insecure than this Government Security. But the aspect becomes enormously more darkening when we see the prospect of an Indian Revolution. If a revolution does arise and sweep away the hated Power of the Firangee from India, is it not true that all those who have the Government securities will be left utterly ruined and bankrupt? It is not only an imaginary fear that you will be thrown overboard by your security granting Government in either case of a defeated or successful revolutionary attempt. Look at the history of 1857. In that war of Independence when the English Power was well-nigh dead and those who had lent them money came to demand it, not a single pie was returned to them. And when the English Power was re-established, even then the Government swallowed millions and crores of rupees by the simple strategy of declaring the Government creditors to be rebels. So then whether England succeeds or not in defeating the Revolution, your Government securities are secure of only the waste papers of the notes! But you will say that this latter danger rests on the assumption of the impossible hypothesis of a Revolution. Impossible! Can they lift up the Himalayas? Can they dry up the seas? If they can do that, even then they cannot render the Revolution impossible! It is ordained from on High and in the name of God and Hindustan we are determined to 'create' a revolution—whatever its consequence may be—and whether you will it or not. Revolution is sure to be. You have only one alternative, and that is to recognise its inevitable issue, to hurry to the market—to sell the promissory notes if you have any—if you have none, then to make it a point never to buy one. Try to sell it in Foreign Markets while it has some credit left: and henceforward instead of pouring your money into the bottomless pit of burglary, you would do well to invest the same in Swadeshi enterprises, in buying he Government papers of Japan, America, Germany, etc., in thousand and one things which will ensure you higher profits and better securities. And yet it is not only a question of saving your pockets; it is essentially a question of saving your conscience. For it is you who are pampering the butcher's hand that cuts the throat of Mother Ind; out of hundred and fifteen crores of Government bonds hundred and six crores are held by the Indians themselves. Thus pampered, the tyrant is trampling your Mother under the iron heel of plagues, and famines, of disgrace and despotism. Of the blackest dye a sinner is he who helps and feeds and fattens the Firangee Tyrant to violate Mother Ind. So avoid this heinous and unsympathetic sin and to save the dearest Ind, repent. Repent Dear Brothers! for this and for your own individual selfish interests—do immediately sell the promissory notes, realise cash and do never buy a new one by lending money to the hated foe. Or persisting in the self-ruinous course, be robbed, ruined and disgraced in this world and go down to a traitor's doom in the next.

The other article complained of appeared in the issue of the "Hind Swarajya" of the 4th April and was headed "Englishmen Afraid of the Pen." It runs as follows: "Are the Englishmen, who are afraid of the pen, fit to govern India? Are these same (people), who are afraid of the pen and the public press, fit to govern a country whose rulers never feared the sword, which was ruled over by brave heroes, where thousands of heroes used to lay down their lives on the battlefield and maintained their position on the throne purely by the power of the sword, and where the subjects used to dethrone unmanly or effiminate kings? India is meant to be governed by the brave and not by the timid and the pusillanimous. Is it ever possible that the country in which the warriors were at liberty to go about armed can be ruled by those who ever stand in dread of the pen and the tongue? The English intruded into India and by setting the (native) rulers by the ears and assisting one (or the other) of the contending powers and securing their own share (of the conquest) from the victorious party, little by little, they went on establishing their right and by slow degrees made good their footing in India. Again, they caused the party from whom they got their (first) share to quarrel with some other (native) ruler and, causing the former to be defeated, acquired some territory from the victorious party. (Then) the English who obtained a firm footing in India by gradually consolidating their power in this manner turned their attention to the subjugation of the Maharattas. They did not however succeed (in their object) so long as Nana Fadnavis was alive. But later on they succeeded, thanks to the weakness of the (then) Peshwa, but by no means did they owe their success to the power of the sword. Then being in fear of the arms of the Indians, they gradually inveighed them into giving up their weapons, for it would be difficult to rule over an armed people. The people once disarmed, they began to oppress them according to their own sweet will, destroyed India's arts and industries and (thus) took the first step towards robbing (the country) of its wealth. This done, they began to villify (our) ancient rulers by fabricating histories and inspired the people with confidence in themselves. As the people trusted them, they could not see through their trickeries. Then, law courts were opened and a show of justice was made. Thus it is that 'the cat after devouring innumerable mice, thinks of going on a Pilgrimage'. This having gone on for a long time, the people woke up and found out that disorder was prevailing everywhere (sic) that they had been deprived of their all and that nothing had been left to them. Having thus been aroused from sleep, they began to jog their brethren out of their slumbers by means of public speeches; at this the valiant English began to fear that they were done for, and (began to say within themselves) 'this is indeed an awakening; we shall now have to run away'. They then imprisoned some of the leaders (of the people) and deported others. When this happened, people began to warn the Indians by means of writings in the press that Englishmen should no longer be trusted and that the Indians should not have any dealings with them. Being terrified at this awakening, Mr. Kingsford, the Calcutta Magistrate, wrote to the authorities in England that the present press laws were not adequate and that proper laws should be enacted, otherwise India would be lost to England. This communication having reached England, a commotion was caused in Parliament. Thereupon the authorities in England have lately advised (the Government of India) that since (Indian) newspapers were publishing seditious writings, it was necessary to enact a fresh law providing that whenever a newspaper is to be started a certain sum shall be deposited (by the editor) and that if, in spite of this, it publishes seditious writings, its press shall be confiscated. What does this signify but that the English are afraid even of the pen? Then (the question arises) how do these people who are afraid of the pen manage to govern the land of Bharat, the arena of the brave, where only those, who had no fear of the sword, used to hold sway. (The explanatian is that) they (the English) are fit to rule over those who are deprived of the sword and the pen, but not fit to govern the bold and the brave. Those who are capable of ruling over the brave enact no arms acts and are never afraid of the pen. Who is afraid of the pen? Only the deceitful are afraid to answer this question. A truthful man has no fear wherever he goes, while one who is false has to fear at every step. A straightforward ruler is not afraid not only of the pen but even of the sword, it is only the ruler who governs unrighteously and mismanages is kingdom, who has (cause) to fear. Akbar had no fear; nor had Rana (Pratapsingh) nor Shivaji. Why? Because it was the desire of all these to govern righteously. Truth has nothing to fear while falsehood is full of fears. A truthful man is never afraid while an untruthful man is. A respectable man is fearless while a thief is not. The ancient Rulers (of India) used to attend to the most irregular petition from their subjects; while our present rulers pay no heed to them, although (their subjects) cry themselves hoarse in the public press. Nay, they send the writers and the speakers, to jail,—thus acting according to the saying, about, the thief punishing the judge. Now, if one were to ask (us) who our present ruler is, our reply would be that (our rulers are). The police Sepoy, the Constable, the Inspector, the Superintendent, the Commissioner, the Magistrate, the Governor, the Viceroy, Mr. Morley, the (Indian) Minister, Parliament, and lastly the King Emperor. Thus after each of these has been flattered (and coaxed) in his turn, our prayer at length reaches the King Emperor; from whom it is hopeless to expect redress. Right is turned into wrong and "vice versa." In the law-courts, it is well-to-do who succeeded. Say, who among these is the ruler? You may choose any of these (is your ruler). Might is right. O India! how deplorable is your present plight? Where (formerly) you had only one master, you have now a thousand, of whom one gives you a kick, another (a blow) with the fist, while a third flogs you with a whip. You are at your last gap on your death-bed, and yet no physician is at hand to save you from death. The land of Bharat which once resounded with (the names of) the heroic Shivaji, Rana Pratap, Emperor Akbar, Nana Saheb, Tatya Topi and Tipu Sultan, having lost all manhood, has now been utterly ruined. Alas, even women of the type of the Queen of Jhansi do not exist, otherwise, we would not have been reduced to the present plight. There is, however, no cause for dispair. It is not possible that even now the land of heroes could have lost all vitality. When the time is ripe, heroes will arise and free her from servitude."

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Yesterday, in the Bombay High Court, at a Summer Vacation sitting of the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided as Commissioner.

Padamsi Bharmal and another:—Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia for the insolvents applied for an interim order, Mr. P. J. Padshah, who was instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, opposed the application on behalf of the Vacuum Oil Company, on the ground of the applicants having concealed property, and not having lodged in Court all their books of account. The application was refused by the Commissioner.

Mahomed Ahmed Ladak:—On the application of Mr. G. S. Mankar, leave was given to amend the schedule, and to serve notices on creditors.

Lalbhai Mohanlal and another.—Instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Mr. P. J. Padshah appeared for Messrs. Kapadia Brothers, petitioning creditors, and applied for adjudication on the ground of the respondents having left their place of business, and also on the ground of their having removed goods from their shop. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the respondents, and argued against the proposed adjudication of his clients, as one or other of the partners still attended the firm's place of business; there were still goods in the shop; and the books of accounts showed the sales and the outstandings. Application refused.

Dinshah Hirjibhoy.—Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, moved for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said insolvent had been trying to settle with his creditors, some of whom were in South Africa. His Lordship the Commissioner remarked that during the previous extensions, the insolvent appeared to have practically done next to nothing. The application was refused, but leave was granted to serve notices.

Motichand Makanji and others.—Mr. V. P. Vaidya, for the petitioning creditors, applied for the adjudication of the respondents. Counsel said that on the last Court-day, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, who presided as Commissioner, had granted a rule in the insolvents to show cause why they should not be adjudicated. The creditors had tried to serve the rule, but were unable to do so as the insolvents could not be found. Adjudication order.

Shamji Pacharia.—On the application of Mr. Bhulabhai Dessai, His Lordship fixed the examination of the insolvent and witnesses.

Karsandas Ramdas and another.—On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the rule for the final discharge of the insolvents was made absolute.

Padamsi Ratunsi.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, obtained leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and one month's extension of the interim order.

Dhanalal Mathuradas.—Mr. Desai appeared for an opposing creditor, and Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent. The hearing was adjourned till August.

Manmohandas Damodar and another.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, two months' extension interim order was granted.

On the application of the same Counsel similar extensions were granted to Miya Saheb Abdulali, and Bhagwanlal Maneklal.

On an application made by the same learned Counsel, Rowji Khimji, whose petition had been dismissed five years ago, was granted permission to file a fresh petition.

Thef ollowing insolvents received their discharges:—Alimehomedbhoy Fazal, Merchant and others; William McCarthy, Valimahomed Vaya, Balcrishna Babaji, Pesona Nersu, Ismail Husen Ghanshi, Sheikh Abdula Daud, Ganpat Madan, Varjivan Dayaram, Ramchandra Sambaji, Chhagan Ramji, Bertram Eyre Wilson, and Abdula Sheikh Ahmed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Persia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allenby, Mr	Newton, Mrs
Ashroff, Dr	Perry, Col W
Brayley, Mr P H	Quinn, Miss
Bishop, Mr L	Rowan, Rev T
Dallas, Mr C C	Roberts, Mr W
Evans, Mr T M	Spurling Mr and Mrs T H and infant
Jenkins, Mr R A	Thorpe, Mrs and 2 children
Mackenzie, Mr Ailan	Wilson, Mrs and infant.
Martin, Mr A	Wood, Mr F A
Mellor, Mrs H	Webb, Mr A O T
Mellor, Miss H	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barron, Mr C H	Johnson, Mrs Ross
Balkwill, Mr and Mrs H	Kenney, Mr J J
Dane, K C S I, Sir Lowis	Musgrave, Mr F
Fosberry, Mrs	Quarry, Mr Claude
Forrester, Mr Geo	Reynolds, Mr W G
Geaves, Capt D A	Vesey, Hon C
H E the Countess of Minto	Wheeler, Mr J
Hopkins, Mr H M R	

FOR KARACHI.

Ashley, Miss	Ostrehan, Mr and Mrs A H M
Brigstocke, Mr A F	Sprott, Mr T L
Ferriera, Mrs V M and children	Ward, Lt D C
Fayrer, Col J O S	White house, Mr C H
Hart, Mr Daniel	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

De Estaireja, Count — Pereira, Lt L C A C

FROM BRINDISI.—Koltbitz, Mr. Avon.

FROM PORTSAID.—Noormand, Mr. S.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	9	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	28	24	101
Total plague deaths to date	143,470		
This date last year	18	15	94

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
11	5

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 20th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	23	25	3
B	227	104	15
C	58	93	20
D	68	43	2
E	93	155	7
F & G	43	1	0
Total to date	506	421	47
Total rats killed			927

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 156d Market Bombay, No. 2.

OLYMPIC GOLF.

Mr. Hutchnson's I

When the old gods lived on Olympus their existence seems to have been just as troublous as can well be imagined writes Horace Hutchinson, in the Westminster; we might even suppose the expression "divine discontent" to have been of Olympia origin; and even now, long as the gods have left that rather draughty tenement, we seem to find a spirit of discontent still brooding, as if from far-off associations, over things that are Olympian, or Olympio. The latter is in the form of the word which is tacked to those games which we are shortly to celebrate in memory of the great Pentathlon, and the games have had to move with the times and include much that was quite undreamt of in the classical philosophy. We have no record of golf, in spite of its ancient tradition, as a game of the classical Greeks—from the pages of Homer we may gather that they were far too emotional by nature to have made any success with it—and had they known of it we might infer, from the analogy of the discusthrowing, that they would have awarded the prize for long-driving competition purely, and would have shown a noble disregard of so crawling a business as the mere cutting. Nevertheless it has been decided that golf shall enter, into the scheme of things arranged by the authorities who have charge of the Olympic Games which are to be holden this year, and perhaps on the whole it would not be easy to devise a better way of conducting that Olympic competition than the way which has been chosen. A letter, and then another it appears, were addressed to the Royal and Ancient Club asking counsel; but these letters, with the fatality which has ever pursued all that is Olympian, were lost in the post or in the waste-paper basked (whither, it is to be presumed, the Olympian gods had preceded them), and finally it has been settled that the competition shall be waged over the links of the two Sandwiches and Deal, with a two-round scoring competition on each course. The British players as I understand, are to consist of the twenty lowest scorers for the St. George's Vase who care to engage in this Olympic warfare; wherefore, with the St. George's Vase rounds themselves, this makes no fewer than eight scoring rounds which the modern Olympic heroes are called on to perform. It is a task of no small magnitude, and one which might appal the very stoutest heart if it were entered upon with great seriousness. It is to be hoped, and expected, that this is not the mood in which it will be undertaken, and if accepted in the lighter spirit it is not to be said that these many rounds on three different courses, even with the terrors of the marker and his pencil following after, need be other than amusing. It makes all the difference, according to my own way of thinking, that the play will be over three courses. If it were a long monotony of scoring over the same course all the time it would be quite another story, and I should not dream of entering upon it, but as it is, if I am spared (which I do not expect to be) by the result of the qualifying rounds for the St. George's Vase, I shall certainly try my luck among the Olympians. A certain number appear to have taken to themselves the role of conscientious abstainers, but that was a long while before the event, and I shall expect to see most of them forgetting their scruples, in the forefront of the battle when it is set in array; and if they are not there—why, so much the better chance for those that are! Let us not take ourselves too seriously, and, above all, since this is a classical affair let us try to be philosophical.

There has been a good deal of criticism with regard to these arrangements. Objection has been taken to the

PRINCIPLE OF SELECTION

of the Britons—By the qualifying rounds of the St. George's Vase. But the strong point of all the criticism has always been negative; no one has yet told us how it all ought to have been done. Some say it were better not done at all. Perhaps so, but since it is determined that it is to be done, it seems to me (and I speak as one who had no word at all in the decision, so I am without any bias on that account) that far the best and most sportsmanlike way to deal with it is to make the best of it—to help it along so far as we can, not to make the already stiff task of the organisers stiffer than it need be. As for the point made against the qualification—selection by the play for the St. George's Vase—it is surely as good a way as any other, and the moment chosen, when a very large number of our best amateurs will be gathered together for their championship, is surely as good as could be picked We should never get such a gathering together twice in the same year; it was good policy on the part of the organisers, as it seems to me, to take advantage of it. Another point of criticism levelled against the arrangements is that no professionals are included but the inclusion of professionals would, so far as I understand the spirit of the Olympic Games, be entirely opposed to their principles. The only other detail of censure which I remember was that of a patriotic Scot protesting against the injustice of his gallant country being allowed to send one team only, while Belgium has the right to send four. But then Belgium is a country in itself, for the purposes of the Olympic Games, even as are Russia and the United States; but Scotland (bless her) is not—since that Union which none of us who are golfers can ever be too thankful for seeing that it brought golf to England. The modern Olympic gods have decided that Scotland is only the fourth part of a kingdom, the other quarters being Ireland, Wales, and our own poor England, which, like Scotland, suffers the disability of being allowed to put one team only into the field against the four of Belgium. The apparent iniquity has to vanish when we look at it in this its true light.

NOT A FITTING SUBJECT.

Perhaps golf is not a very fitting subject for an Olympic game. As I said before, I believe that if the Greeks had known of golf they would have given an Olympic prize for long driving, and no doubt it would be a fine sight to see athletes in the Stadium, if that is the right name for it, driving ball after ball heroic distances; but many things are changed since those days—the athlete's costume, or its lack, amongst them. It is ever to be regretted, however, that they did not know golf. Had they done so, how glorious would have been the figures done into marble of some of the great ones! I can imagine Phidias to have been the man to give expression to the force of Braid and Taylor, Praxiteles to the grace of Vardon and Massy. As it is, I have seen nothing in the way of modern effort in that line which gives great satisfaction—and I have even made the attempt myself. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft has done a good putter of the weight—not of the golf-ball—and there is his fine archer. But the quite successful sculptor of the golfer has not yet shown his work. We have hints of what the ancients might have made of it in that Raphael drawing which someone kindly copied for me in Venice long ago—I showed it first in the paper Golf when that periodical wore a red coat and could be bought for twopence. It has gone up in the world since. This man I then imgined to be swinging his club at a ball, engaging in some game akin to golf. A better light and the keen eye of the camera brought to bear on the picture showed that the objective of his blow was the head of an ox on the ground. He was no golfer, but a butcher of the period. Nevertheless the pose is fine. Then there is that splendid little figure of a Hercules swinging his club (but it is not a golf club), which may be seen by anyone who cares to go to the Wallace Collection. There is also a copy, I am told, in the museum at Oxford, so the undergraduate mind may instruct itself. The attitude of this Hercules is very like the approved pose for the golfing swing and it is a fine thing; yet somehow (it can hardly bear saying, but I believe it true), if we were to put a driver instead of his bludgeoning club, into the hands of of this Hercules, it is to be feared that he would look slightly ridiculous instead of fine. The artistic merit would remain, of course, but perhaps the effect would go; and with, that, in an affair of this kind all goes. But the Greeks would have known how to keep it.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908.

AN AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.

A CASE of literary interest has just been decided in the Law Courts at Home. A novelist's rights in his own productions have been determined. "Rita," who is known in private life as Mrs. Eliza Margaret Humphreys, brought an action against Messrs. D. C. Thomson and Co., Ld., newspaper proprietors of Dundee, claiming damages for what she maintained was a libel published by them in one of their periodicals called the "Red Letter." She also claimed damages for the "passing off" of one of her stories. Fifteen years ago Rita wrote a story which she entitled "The Sinner." Recently Messrs. Thomson reproduced it in serial form in the "Red Letter," styling it "Katie Thorne" a Thrilling New Serial by Rita, Hospital Nurse's Romance, a Splendid Live Story, Dealing with the Loves, Fears, Jealousies and Hates of Real People." Not only were the name and characters of the book altered, but portions were cut out and thus the old story was re-dished up in mutilated form. Then to render it the more acceptable to Sunday readers we suppose for "Goths and Vandals" they substituted "Philistines" and "devil" became "fiend." They had previously bought serial rights in another of her stories; it was "Nellie Nugent" which they again altered to "Nellie O'Neill." There does not seem to be any great harm in this, but Rita considered it was a fraud and her readers would infer that she was a party to it. Hence the action in which a number of the leading lights of fiction were called to give evidence. Mr. Rider Haggard was the first and gave it as his opinion that the alterations and misdescription of the work were prejudicial to the reputation of the author. Some of his novels had been so altered, but he had succeeded in putting a stop to the practice. Anthony Hope was of a similar opinion. So was Mr. Egerton Castle and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who went a step farther and declared that the whole character of Rita's book was eliminated, leaving nothing but a bald narrative simply to amuse very commonplace readers—rather bold evidence for Mr. Jerome.

In the opinion of Mr. Barry Pain, Messrs. Thomson's alterations had destroyed the literary merit of the work. He admitted, under cross-examination, that he had written a book called "First Lessons in story-writing" and in that he had said "Another pitfall for the beginner is the strong novel which may be known by its title, which almost invariably includes the name of the Deity or that of a desirable part of the hereafter. The composition of such a novel at an early period is likely to lead the young writer into mistaken ideas as to what strength really is." And he was still of opinion that some words in Rita's story might have been cut out in the interests of "the pious child" It was on that child's behalf too that he thought the original title of "The Sinner" viz., "The Grinding Mills of God" should not have been chosen. So Mr. Pain's evidence was as useful to one side as the other. And then Rita, herself, gave evidence. She sent "The Sinner" to Messrs. Tillotson of Newspaper Syndicate fame. It was then called "The Soul that Sinneth" and at their request sent them two alternative titles "The Mills of God" and "The Devil's Patchwork." Tillotsons liked the "Mills of God" best, but were not sure that it had not been used before, so finally "The Grinding Mills of God" was selected for serial publication and "The Sinner" for book form. From such striking titles as these it was no doubt undignified to come down to "Nelly O'Neill" though to many people it would seem rather more attractive, but that was not so much what she complained of as having a story, ten or twelve years old, described as a thrilling new story. This was damaging to her reputation and it was also damaging to have it yet again published under the title of "Katie Thorne" with only the shell left and all the literary kernel omitted. She had the description of a trial for murder and the summing up of a judge in her own story, but all this had been omitted in Messrs. Thomson's version. "Oh," exclaimed Mr Justice Grantham, who heard the case, "in the New Criminal Appeal Court the shorthand writers are directed to take the remarks of the Judge, but not the speeches of counsel." "That just shows how important it is" replied the authoress and scored a palpable hit.

"The Grinding Mills of God" she thought "an absolutely idiotic title" and told Messrs. Tillotson that they did not seem to mind and she would not have "made all this fuss about it" if Messrs. Thomson had called it "Katey Thorne, Rita's great serial." Her titles had been altered before, but she had "to grin and bear it." But added Rita "it has now got to such a pitch that I am not going to stand it any longer. After a story of mine has appeared in book form no one has a right to make any alteration in it without my consent." The defence was not long, but it was not unamusing. It was denied that there was any intention or desire to mutilate the book. Mr. Donald, who edited the stories for the defendant firm, said he was in the habit of altering the names and characters of stories, also of condensing them, in this being guided by the view that the change would make them more acceptable to the readers of his paper. He was also in the habit of cutting out bits of scenery and uninteresting portions of a story, for which no doubt many of his readers were exceedingly grateful. Mr. Le Queux said that a large number of his stories were changed in name and the characters were changed, but he had never made any complaint. Mr. Shorter, editor of the "Sphere," rightly pointed out that when a story is told to a syndicate the author practically loses all control over it. He had cut stories himself and there had been no complaint. As for "The Sinner" he had respect for the judgment of the editor who cut it to "Katey Thorne." If he sold a story to a syndicate, he would in the words of Omar Khayyam "take the cash and let the credit go." Then again it was urged that Rita's novels are only read by persons between fifteen and twenty-four, so a generation must pass away before the effects of the "Red Letter" version of "The Sinner" could be felt. Other witnesses held that an editor had a right to cut and alter anything which appeared in his paper, particularly as in these days people wanted matter condensed—an absolutely indisputable fact. But an intelligent jury found in favour of Rita and awarded her one hundred and five pounds damages. When next we publish a serial therefore we may have to give it in full.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A DISTINCT step in furtherance of the scheme for the provision of primary school buildings was taken by the Corporation last week, when it adopted the report of its Committee on the subject. It will be remembered that the Government and the Corporation have agreed between themselves to raise a loan of ten lakhs for the construction of special buildings in the first instance for those schools which are most urgently in need of suitable accommodation, and in their present report the Committee have selected five sites for eight Marathi, English and Urdoo schools. The total cost in land and building is estimated roughly at Rs. 3,61,340. It may appear to the uninitiated that the Committee have been too long over their report. But those who are conversant with the housing problem, and are aware of the practical difficulties of finding suitable sites at anything like a reasonable rate for schools within the limited area which is served by each, will not be in a hurry to find fault with them. We may be sure that long before the buildings are provided for the schools, as already recommended by the Committee, they will be in a position to formulate definite proposals with respect to the remainder of the sum of ten lakhs, which is made available for the present. When the whole scheme is completed, it is believed that about twenty, out of a total of nearly a hundred schools, will be provided for, and the children attending them will have the benefit of receiving their education in good, sanitary buildings, fulfilling the main conditions of health and comfort. It may be noted that the pupils in Municipal schools are mostly drawn from the poorer classes, including a goodly number from the lowest stratum of society, and in this connection, we think it desirable to point to the suggestion made by Lord Lamington, in the interesting paper read by him at the Society of Arts, that the school houses need not be very costly and luxurious, but should rather be in conformity with the normal mode of life of the classes for whom they are designed. It was for long a standing complaint that the housing of primary schools in Bombay was far from satisfactory, and that some of the buildings were simply wretched. But those who still cling to this early impression will be agreeably surprised to find what a vast improvement in this respect has taken place within a decade. It appears that the Joint Schools Committee have rarely missed an opportunity of having better premises, whenever they were available, and house rent has been a constantly rising item of expenditure in their budget. But hired buildings, originally designed for dwelling purposes, however good in themselves, cannot be perfectly suitable for school requirements, which can be satisfactorily fulfilled in every way by specially constructed buildings only. It is only fair to add that the visit of two Governors of Bombay, Lords Sandhurst and Lamington, to some of these schools in the past has given an impetus to the scheme for the provision of school buildings; and the readiness with which both the Government and the Corporation have recognized the necessity of supplying the want deserves acknowledgment from all who are interested in the education of the masses in this great city.

LORD LAMINGTON AND SIND.

SIND evidently afforded some of his pleasantest recollections to Lord Lamington judging from his reference to that province the other afternoon. Its "gigantic strides" in agriculture and especially in cotton cultivation were lauded, and the enterprise that took in hand the weir across the Indus between Sukkur and Rohri, which is to raise the level of the river the few feet needful to feed perennially a large canal on each bank of the river, received its meed of praise. The Sindhi being a lazy fellow, the Punjabi and other agriculturists are coming to show him how best to utilise the newly irrigated areas. Bombay may not like to be reminded of the fact that Karachi trade continues to increase by leaps and bounds, but Lord Lamington seemed delighted to remember it. He could even see attraction in the entrance to the harbour from Manora, which seems deplorably ugly and uninteresting to the traveller from Bombay, but which nevertheless is a proof of what human skill and energy can accomplish. Of the picturesque side of his experiences the lecturer had many happy memories. He spoke with warmth of the ancient town of Thatta, its gorgeous mosque interiors, of Umarkhot, looking on one side at irrigated fertile lands, and on the other on miles and miles of deserts of dunes and billows of sand; of Rohri, that piously guards a hair of Mohamed's beard; of busy trading Shikarpur, whose women are renowned for their good looks and whose light-hearted inhabitants received the Governor with showers of roseleaves; of Jacobabad, thronged during his visit with 10,000 wild Baluchis, come to see the horse and camel races; of Khairpur, where the roads are "metalled" with soft long grass and reeds, and whose sporting ruler maintains an Imperial Service Camel Corps.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THERE is nothing very remarkable in the plague returns for the Presidency covering the three months ending with April last. In February there were four hundred and seventy-two infected places and by April this had declined to two hundred and ninety-nine. In February there were four thousand five hundred and seventy-six deaths which rose to six thousand one hundred and twenty-four in March decreased in April to five thousand and thirty-four. The offending towns which caused the ncrease were Bombay, Karachi and Baroda territory. In Bombay February gave 352 deaths which increased to 1,472 in March and 1,839 in April. In Karachi the increase was from 203 in February to 509 in March and 678 in April while in the Baroda territory the figures rose from 974 to 1,269 and again to 1,437. In Cutch there was a total increase of about four hundred from an initial total of thirty-eight and in Kathiawar the figures remained almost stationary. On the whole other districts showed variations, chiefly of downward tendency, so small as to merit little attention in detail even though the aggregate result is satisfactory.

MR. KINGSFORD'S Court, at Mozufferpore, when he sits, will be guarded by nearly half a dozen armed police, and no outsiders allowed admittance.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association in Calcutta on the 19th instant, it was decided that the Mills should resume working on Saturdays, but that working by electric light should cease, from the beginning of July to the end of September.

INDIAN and Ceylon Tea Planting Companies' shares, says the "Financial Times" of the 28th April, "nothwithstanding the closing of the tea market all last week for Easter, keep firm and in better enquiry. Several of the shares which have hitherto been in worst repute, owing to the low prices being realised for their produce, are showing signs of attracting attention by their exceptional cheapness."

THE Rev. A. D. Tupper-Carey, rector of Lowestoft, has appealed to the sidesmen and members of the congregation to assist him in cleaning the windows of the day schools. "We have no money for this purpose," he said, "so I want some of you to put on your old clothes and clean the windows with me."

IT IS just twenty-one years ago since Mr. Beerbohm Tree became manager of a London theatre. His first venture was at the Comedy, where he produced "The Red Lamp." A few months later he was at the Haymarket, which eleven years since he left for His Majesty's. During the twenty-one years of his managership he has produced seventy-three plays and held four Shakespeare Festivals.

LORD Kelvin, of Netherhall, Largs, Ayrshire, N. B., and 15, Eaton-place, London, S. W., Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, scientist, author, and politician, a member of many distinguished orders, President of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, and a director of other companies, who died on December 17, aged eighty-three, left personal estate valued at £161,923. In addition to this, he left considerable real estate, the value of which is not recorded in the books of probate.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD LAMINGTON ON BOMBAY.

IT is no secret that Lord Lamington would not have resigned his high office, if he could have obtained short leave, when he was called away for domestic reasons. If any one wishes to know why he would have been willing to continue as Governor of Bombay till he had completed his term, let him read his deeply interesting lecture delivered at the Society of Arts. He will see how dearly he loved his work, and the people over whom he was sent to rule, and, above all, his journeyings throughout his province, extending them as far as Aden and Perim. He carried with him, wherever he went, a warm heart and generous feelings, and he had his reward in the esteem and attachment of the people. He had a keen eye for the picturesque, and could discover and appreciate hidden merits in the most unlikely places. He has a good word even for the desolation of Perim, and his allusion to its "glorious sunsets" came home to me very nearly, who have a vivid recollection of a gorgeous sunset which I had the happiness of witnessing, while sailing past the island, and which, in its transcendent beauty and splendour, I have never yet seen approached anywhere else. The lecture was strewn with shrewd and sensible remarks on various topics of interest to this Presidency. I will only make a brief reference to his observations on primary education. Although we are all taken with the cry for free education, he holds, with some who have dived deep into the question, that the nominal fees charged for elementary education do not press heavily on the parents, and that while two out of three villages are without a school, it would be far better to apply the public funds towards the establishment of more schools, than in recouping the loss arising in consequence of gratuitous instruction. Although not an educationist myself, I hope that this aspect of the question will not be lost sight of, and that in arriving at a decision, the authorities will not be swayed altogether by sentiment. Not that I myself am in perfect agreement with this argument, but I hope that it may receive fair consideration. It is apprehended in some quarters that if the ryots were taught to read and write, the only use they would make of their knowlege would be to read the objectionable newspapers and literature calculated to breed discontent. I am rather disposed to take the liberal view of the lecturer that primary education will have a special function in maintaining the independent status of the ryot, as against those who make use of him for a political purpose. At all events, the fear of a remote and contingent evil can never be a justification for keeping him in perpetual darkness. Lord Lamington sums up the benefits which the ryot will derive from education in language which for the happiness of its thought, and the sound conclusion it embodies, deserves to be quoted in this place. "Various Acts", he said, "have been passed to safeguard the ryot, but education is his best weapon of protection. So primary education enables the down-trodden to assert his manhood, the simple to hold his own against the cunning, the poor to be no longer the serf of the rich, gives equal opportunity to one and all to enter on fresh paths of industry, and to understand better the aims of our administration, however little they may like it for its own sake."

THE GAIKWAR ON POPULAR ASPIRATIONS.

I see from the reports which have appeared in vernacular papers that H. H. the Gaikwar made a notable speech, in reply to addresses presented to him a few days ago by Municipal and other bodies at Naosari. Referring to a request made in one of the addresses that a Municipal representative may be allowed a seat on the Legislative Council of Baroda, His Highness observed that he could not fall in with the proposal, and took the occasion to treat his subjects to a brief harangue on representative institutions. He pointed out that it was not only that there was a wide divergence in the conditions of different countries in the world, but that the conditions which obtained in British India did not coincide exactly with those of the Native States of India. Under an alien domination, it might be necessary to make ample and adequate provision for learning the wants and wishes of the people; but the same necessity did not exist, at all events, not at all in the same degree, in territories where the ruler was one of the people, where the rule was indigenous, and there was not the gulf which separated the rulers from the ruled owing to a difference of race, religion and civilization. His Highness further reminded his audience that political rights were associated with public responsibilities, and that no people could be regarded as having fitted themselves for the rights, who were unable to fulfil their own part of the engagement by understanding and carrying out their responsibilities. He descanted on the value of self-help and self-improvement, and made the noteworthy observation that after an experience derived from travels in various lands, he had come to the conclusion that a nation's rise was not quite possible, until a reform was made in its social and domestic concerns, and that the people must give proof of their earnestness, as well as their capacity for public duties, by deeds, and not merely by words. The Gaikwar is one of the most enlightened Indian Princes. He is credited with holding rather advanced views in politics, and with sympathizing with the moderate aspirations of Indians elsewhere. His general observations on self-government, as applicable to Native States, are, therefore, all the more remarkable. I do not know if I am right in construing the gist of his argument as verging towards patriarchal rule as the best, on the whole, for Native States. At any rate, he seems to make out that representative institutions are not of such value in Native States, as they would be where the ruler belongs to an alien race. The Maharaja's speech is suggestive, and might make one pause and ponder.

DISAFFECTION AND CRIME.

Even the apologists of Mr. R. C. Dutt cannot help saying that he unwittingly committed an amazing indiscretion. They say that in the hurry of the moment he was unable to weigh his words carefully. I was myself both sorry and surprised, because Mr. Dutt is none of your hare-brained patriots. He is no doubt an advanced politician, but sober and sensible withal, with a capacity for taking a sane view of public questions. He must himself have felt, on reflection, that he had betrayed himself into saying more than he intended, when the interviewer caught hold of him on alighting at the station platform in London. He must have felt that his words were liable to be construed as a condonation of crime, and crime of the most heinous order, and he made haste to correct the mischievous impression they might create by writing a letter to the "Times," expressing his detestation of the bomb outrage, declaring that crime will not hasten reforms, and hoping that the dastardly crime will not prevent the execution of the beneficent reforms contemplated by Government. So Mr. Dutt is himself again! I am glad he has made amends for his momentary lapse. His letter has a collateral value in its admission of the beneficence of the reform scheme of Government. Although he may wish for more, he does not, like some of our patriots, condemn it outright, or scoff at it as a mockery and a make-believe. Reuter also sends the reassuring message that violence will not deter Government from pursuing its plan of Council reforms. But no communication was needed from Reuter or anybody for our assurance that Government will not be so weak or so silly as to allow Extremists to extort concessions from them. This is simply out of the question. Reuter makes a further statement that the Government are neither alarmed nor surprised at the recent development of violence in India, as they had foreseen that the tone of certain agitators would, sooner or later, lead to violence and outrages. If Government had foreseen the result, the question naturally arises whether they had taken any steps, and, if so, what, to be forearmed. If it were said that they had no specific information on which they might proceed, but that this was only their inference from the tone of certain agitators, why did they not stop their inflammatory propaganda in time, and destroyed the evil at its source?

OUR BOYS—HOW TO TAME THEM.

In forwarding a contribution for the Oxford and Cambridge hostel at Allahabad, Lord Curzon has addressed to its Warden a carefully worded letter, in which he emphasizes the value of the residential system in keeping students "surging with new ideas" from evil guidance. The rising generation of youths, now under instruction, will take their proper place in society a few years hence, and will be in a position to wield great influence for good or ill. As the majority are moulded at present in Bengal and the Deccan, the future, in so far as they are concerned, is not hopeful. The education of youths in these and some other parts of India is fast passing into the hands of men whose principal object is to use them just as counters in the game, and in after-life as subservient tools and auxiliaries. While these men are busy poisoning the fountain-head, it is the duty of the State to direct the conduct and education of the pupils attending institutions, which are either under its immediate or indirect control, in such a way as to turn out citizens, useful to themselves and their fellow-men, and able to take a correct and sane view of the British rule in India. A veteran educationist, recently talking to me on the excesses of Indian youths, said that while the minds of students are fed abundantly on Mill and Milton and Rousseau; there is no text-book placing before them a fair and impartial view of the British administration and its results, as contrasted with the previous state of India. The suggestion is worthy of serious consideration. If such a book is to engage and impress the mind of students, and to exercise a healthy, permanent influence on them, it must be written by no ordinary man. The person selected for this most difficult and delicate task must possess brilliant literary gifts, and a wide historical range; he must exercise scrupulous fairness in his facts and statements and the conclusions to be drawn from them, and must be at once persuasive and convincing in his arguments. A dry and uninteresting compilation, falling much below the high standard of merit indicated by me will just defeat its own purpose. I quite see that even if an Archangel from Heaven were to write such a book, it would be condemned and reviled by fanatics. But it will not, I think, be without its value in creating a lasting impression on a considerable proportion of youngsters, and this will be no small gain. The hostel system will also be of much use although it will necessarily provide accommodation for a small percentage of the total number of pupils receiving instruction throughout the country. Nor will it be possible to keep out altogether the new spirit, which is in the air, from these dwellings. Mrs. Annie Besant, the high priestess of Theosophy, the champion of Hinduism and the presiding genius of the Central Hindu College at Benares, states in a contribution to an Indian magazine that some unworthy students of the College had written to a Calcutta newspaper, misrepresenting a disciplinary notice issued to them, and warning patriots not to come to the College. So it is possible for youths to remain perverse, even under the best and most friendly guidance. But after all is said, the hostel system is likely to do substantial good, and should be extended, whenever possible.

DION.

THE ATTACK ON A POONA MISSIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Statements have appeared in several English and Vernacular papers which seem likely to cause ill-feeling, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following :—

Mr. S. B. Kulkurni, a catechist of this Mission, was attacked by a crowd in Poona City. There have been three reasons given, none of which are true: (1). He said not a word against "Temperance," nor did he speak on the subject at all. All Christians, of course, regard intemperance as a sin. (2). He did not give sweetmeats to Hindu children. I have never in 20 years' experience heard of Christians doing such a foolish thing. (3). He said nothing about Hindu objects of worship.

What really happened was this: Mr. Kulkurni was conversing with some young men in a spirit of patriotism, and remarked that India would never progress, till united, as some non-Christians have observed, by one religion. Upon this the young men taunted him as a Brahman who had become a Christian; threatened to beat him and asked "Will you promise never again to preach about Christianity?" He refused, and consequently had the honour of "confessing" his Faith by suffering. Incidentally the Reading Room provided by the Mission for any who choose to come was wrecked, though it is largely used by men of the same class as the crowd which attacked the catechist. I may leave your readers, Sir, to draw what conclusions they please from these facts.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. MOORE, S.S.J.E.

Panch Howds Mission, Poona City, 19th May.

A CURE FOR RATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of the various remedies advocated for the extermination of rats, the following is none the less effective. It is in fact an American remedy and it is worth while that our Municipality should give this simple remedy a fair trial at such a time when the plague is playing havoc in our midst.

"An American farmer has found a remedy for rats which never fails. He smears some stones with treacle and a sprinkling of concentrated lye, then places the stones under the floors and wherever the pests are likely to run. He states that on the first occasion he found next morning no fewer than 45 dead rats."—Yours, &c.

NADIRSHAW C. S. POWALLA.

MR. G. P. HARTNOLL, who is ninety-four years of age, and has held the office of people's warden at Braunton (Devonshire) Parish Church for over half a century, has resigned the position, assigning as his reason "advancing age." Mr. Hartnoll was regarded as the oldest church-warden in England.

THE KING TO VISIT RUSSIA

DATE ANNOUNCED.

Sequel to President Falliere's Reception.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

The "Times" states from Windsor that King Edward will shortly visit the Tsar for a week. The date of the visit is unknown, but the "Times" presumes that His Majesty will not leave until after the departure of President Fallieres on May 29th.

LATER.

King Edward starts for Russia on June 5th and will be home again on June 12th.

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT IN LONDON.

Result of First Session.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The sittings of the new Criminal Appeal Court have finished. Two convictions, out of seven appeals, have been quashed.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTARY.

French Participation.

LONDON, MAY 19.

France has decided to participate officially in the Quebec tercentary.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Progress of the Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

LONDON, MAY 19.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Ashley asked, what progress the Anglo-Russian negotiations had made, in regard to Macedonia.

Sir E. Grey in reply said, that various points were still under discussion and he was unable to add anything further.

ACCIDENTS TO INDIAN STEAMERS.

One on Fire, Another in Collision.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A fire has taken place, at Port Said, on the steamer "Barbarigo," from Calcutta. One hold, containing jute and rice, has been flooded. The full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The German liner "Rotenfels" bound from Antwerp to Calcutta has been badly damaged amidships in a collision off Dover and is now being towed to London.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

Support for Mr. Bryan.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Democratic Convention of California and Alabama have adopted Mr. Bryan as candidate for the Presidency.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Sir Gerard Lowther has been appointed British Ambassador to Turkey.

THE TOKIO EXHIBITION.

Large American Contribution.

LONDON, MAY 20.

A despatch from Washington states that the House of Representatives has approved an appropriation of 1½ million dollars for the participation of the United States in the Tokio Exhibition of 1912.

NEW LIBERAL WHIP.

Sir G. Whiteley's Successor.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Joseph Albert Pease, M. P. will succeed Sir G. Whiteley as Chief Liberal Whip.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Lancashire has beaten Northamptonshire by an innings and 92 runs.

Sussex has beaten Derbyshire by 4 wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by 9 wickets.

The M. C. C. has beaten Hampshire by 9 wickets.

MR. C. R. POPPLEWELL, formerly of Bombay, and afterwards an Assistant of Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., of Calcutta, died in hospital yesterday as a result of the burns received through his bed catching fire.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Discussion in the Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Ampthill called attention to the position of the Indian trader in Natal who was, he said, completely at the mercy of European competition through the unlimited powers of the Licensing Boards. The policy of driving out the Indian, he declared, was unjust, inhuman and ungrateful.

Lord Crewe pointed out that the Corporation Act was held in reserve and that consequently the Indian had not lost his vote. He asked Lord Ampthill, in his devotion to the cause of Indians, not to forget the interests of other races.

Lord St. Aldwyn said he did not consider that because Indians were fellow subjects, they should be placed in the same position as the British and Dutch, though they had a strong claim to be treated with justice.

He believed that the immigration of indentured Indians should be ended as early as possible.

THE PORTE AND CRETE.

Warning Circular to Powers.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Porte is sending a circular to the Powers expressing apprehension with regard to the withdrawal of the international troops from Crete and pointing to the serious consequences which may result.

CLOSING OF OPIUM DENS IN CHINA.

Protest from Hon kong

LONDON, MAY 20.

Reuter wires from Hong-Kong that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has unanimously passed a resolution of protest against the closing of the opium divans. The Committee sympathises with reasonable efforts to mitigate the abuse of opium but declares that its immediate suppression will be disastrous to the prosperity of the Colony.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER

Reported All Quiet.

LONDON, MAY 20.

General Schein, Commanding the troops on the Russo-Persian frontier, reports that all is quiet apart from isolated cattle-lifting raids.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

General Support Asked.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Lord Lytton presided over an enthusiastic meeting of distinguished actors and playwrights in favour of a national theatre as a memorial to Shakespeare.

The meeting resolved to ask the support of Parliament and of the London County Council.

THE E. I. RAILWAY LOAN.

Underwriters Overburdened.

LONDON, MAY 20.

It is expected that the Underwriters of the East Indian Railway Loan will be obliged to take a considerable proportion of the issue.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The following are additional starters for the Newmarket Stakes run to-morrow:—

Bonspiel II, Primer, Olympus, Santo Strato, Little Goose, Signorinetta and Elm Twig.

The betting on the Course at Newmarket is:—

2,800 to 400 against Norman III.
3,000 to 300 against Sir Archibald.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The race for the Newmarket Stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result:—

St. Wolf	1
Mercutio	2
Primer	3

Thirteen ran.

The race was won by two lengths, a neck separating second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

25 to 1 against St. Wolf.
6 to 1 against Mercutio.
8 to 1 against Primer.
Perrier was scratched.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The latest changes in Derby betting are:—

13 to 2 against Norman III.
100 to 6 against Llangwon.

SHIPPING RINGS COMMISSION.

Sir T. Sutherland's Evidence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Sir Thomas Sutherland gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings yesterday.

He declared that the public gained through the operation of the Eastern Conferences.

The Mail service of the P. and O. Company had been vastly accelerated during the last thirty years, while the Company was receiving quarter of a million sterling less subsidy.

Sir Thomas strongly defended the Conference system. He did not favour unreasonable delay in paying rebates, but said that the shipowner must have a fair inducement to give a regular service and improve his tonnage.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Opening Ceremony in August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

Maulvi Muhammad Insha Ullah, Editor of the "Watan," Lahore, has remitted the twenty-sixth instalment, amounting to Rs. 8,095, the largest of all hitherto sent, of subscriptions to the Hedjaz Railway Fund, collected from his readers, during the last 15 weeks, ending 16th May, to the President of the Central Fund, Constantinople. This brings the total sum sent by the Editor of the "Watan" to Rs. 57,972.

It is semi-officially announced, that his favourite son, Burhan-ud-Din, will be despatched by the Sultan to perform the opening ceremony, at Medina, on the 31st August next.

The section between Medina and Mecca, about 150 miles in length, will be completed before the end of 1909.

It is also rumoured, that the work will not be stopped, on the completion of this section, but will be continued southwards to Sama and Aden; but, before this continuation, Branch lines to Akabah, Yenban and Aden, from Maon, Medina and Mecca will be taken in hand.

THE SECUNDERABAD SHOOTING CASE.

Death Sentence Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 20.

The sycc, named Naganna, lately in the service of Lieutenant Geoffrey Walker, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, who took his master's Mannlicher rifle and went, at 9-30 p. m. to the village of Balamrai, near Secunderabad, on the 19th of April, intending to shoot a man against whom he had a grudge, but, by mistake, shot the young man's father, after a three days' trial, before Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., who sat as Sessions Judge, at Hyderabad, was found guilty.

The accused was defended by Mr. Venugopaul, pleader, but the plea of provocation and irritation was rejected.

The Sessions Judge, in passing the death sentence, said that what had been put forward by the accused's pleader, failed to support the theory of provocation; for, whatever tended in that direction, was given to accused's brother, whose wife went astray; that being so, the Sessions Judge felt it incumbent on him to inflict the full penalty of the law for murder.

The accused's pleader gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Resident.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOT CASES.

Bail Petition before High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

To-day at the Madras High Court, a bail petition supported by an affidavit, sworn to by Sadhu Ganapathi, was handed in at the Vacation Court as the application was not on the regular list. Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of the petitioner mentioned the matter to Mr. Justice Wallis and intimated that notice had been given to the Public Prosecutor. Mr. K. Narayana Row who appeared for the Public Prosecutor stated he had just received a copy of the affidavit and was prepared to argue the matter only on general grounds. He might, if necessary, have to communicate with the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly for instruction. His Lordship directed the matter to be mentioned again at the regular list.

THE CRABBE MURDER CASE.

Judgment Delivered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

THE Sessions Judge of Comilla delivered judgment in the Crabbe murder case, on Monday last, acquitting the two accused under trial.

ANOTHER JUTE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

A jute fire broke out at the Clive Mills in Garden Reach to-day. Particulars are not yet available.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

SHARP ATTACK ON MONDAY.

Villages Burnt and Towers Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

General Willcocks reports, that on the night of the 18th instant, the camp of the 1st Brigade, at Nahakki, was attacked by some 500 men, said to be Utmanzais and Dawazai.

The enemy came on from three sides, encouraged by the shouts of Mullahs and the banging of tomtoms. They failed, however, to push their attack home. Sniping continued during the night, but our troops, who were well entrenched, suffered hardly any casualties; on sepoy of the 22nd Punjabis and one Transport driver being slightly wounded, and a few horses and mules hit.

The 2nd Brigade, under General Barrett, marched, yesterday, up the Lechai Waj with the intention of destroying the village of Khan Beg Kor, the headquarters of the Hazrat and other Afghan Mullahs, during their recent stay in the country.

Strong opposition was met with from the Baizais, Khwaizais and others, in the neighbourhood of Zanawar Cheena, the hills on both sides of the Valley being held by the enemy, who were dislodged with heavy loss. The 58th Rifles cleared the hills on the North side and the 28th Punjabis those on the south, in each case with great dash.

While a party of the 34th Pioneers were destroying the towers of Zanawar Cheena, they were charged by a body of 12 Ghazis, who were all bayonetted, after killing 3 and wounding 2 pioneers. The village of the Khan Beg Kor was reached and destroyed. Gudai Tanga village was also burnt. An Afghan, Sirdar Khan of Girdab, on the Kabul river, led the enemy in one of the fights. Amongst the prisoners, a Ghilzai of Dehsabs, near Kabul, was captured.

The enemy numbered about 2,000, and fought well, losing about 60 killed; our casualties were:—

Lieutenant Ivans, 26th Punjabis, attached to the 54th Sikhs, dangerously wounded;

Captain Finlay, 58th Rifles and Lieutenant Sparling, both slightly wounded.

The 28 Punjabis—1 sepoy severely and one slightly wounded;

The 57th Rifles—1 sepoy killed, 2 severely and 1 slightly wounded;

The 34th Pioneers—3 sepoys killed, and 2 severely wounded;

The 55th Rifles—1 sepoy killed, 3 severely and 1 slightly wounded;

The 23rd Mountain Battery—1 sepoy slightly wounded;

The 21st Cavalry—1 Sowar slightly wounded.

The Brigade camped for the night in the neigbourhood of Khan Beg Kor.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

A telegram dated Nahakki 19th May states:—The departure of General Barrett's Brigade for Bohai Dag evidently encouraged the idea among the tribesmen that Nahakki would be found weakly held. As a matter of fact the camp of the 1st Brigade was a scene of vigorous attack by Dawezai and Ambahar Utman Khel and a few recruits from Sheik Baba, a distant valley near Nawazai. The enemy's numbers was put at from 400 to 600. Tomtoms were beaten and loud cries raised, but the Ghazis could not screw up courage to the point of making a rush. No. 8 British Mountain Battery fired two star shells but these proved rather disappointing, the stars going out directly they reached the ground. Considering the amount of bullets whizzing through the air it is surprising perhaps that our casualties are so few. One sepoy was hit in the head, while a mule driver had his head slightly grazed and a horse and a mule also hit. The enemy is reported to be in strength in the Dawazai Pass about four miles away. Konall Sallimzai have not yet brought in any Jirgahs from other Clans. The Gud Mullah is busy preaching Gakhdand.

A telegram from the camp near Ahadkkoor dated the 19th May states:—The 2nd Brigade moved here yesterday. Special operations down Bohai Dag were found, the crest on each side of the valley are held by the enemy in considerable numbers. These were shelled by the Mountain Battery and the Infantry cleared the rest. Groups of tribesmen were seen with shells bursting among them; the troops got quite near them. The operations lasted all day. The enemy were cleared from the hills by the evening, and the villages of Panwar Cheena and Khan Beg Kor were burnt and the towers were destroyed. Loss of the enemy is not known, but a few of the wounded were brought in, also one unwounded prisoner. One prisoner, an Afghan, states a number were killed by our troops.

Our casualties:—

Lieutenant Ivans, 26th Punjabis, dangerously wounded.

Captain Finlay, 59th Rifles, Lieutenant Sparling, 57th Rifles, slightly wounded.

Twenty-four rank and file wounded, six killed.

Troops all did splendid work. Twelve Ghazis made a rush on one occasion and were all bayonetted. There was some sniping into the camp last night, but no serious attack.

DEPARTURE OF MR. FITZGERARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 20.

The retiring Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C.S.I., and his family, left here on Sunday evening last for Bombay, *en route* to Germany.

A very large number of Officers and representatives of all classes and communities were present at the station to bid them "Goodbye," and the Agent, and his family, were given a very hearty send-off. They were profusely garlanded and the saloon was full of floral offerings.

Until the arrival of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., which will be in about a week, the charge of the Agency will remain with Captain F. De. B. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

More Arrests.

AMMUNITION AND REVOLVERS CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Three alleged Anarchists were brought by train to Sealdah, yesterday, from Eastern Bengal, and removed, under an escort of armed police, to the Alipore Jail. They will be placed before the District Magistrate to-day.

There is a strong rumour that some Bengalees were arrested at Motihari, some two days ago.

The Mozufferpore case against Khudiram Bose will be taken up to-morrow.

LATER.

An important capture was effected by the Calcutta Police yesterday afternoon. A young man named Taranath Rai Chowdhury, who is connected with "Juganter" and who has fallen under suspicion was observed having been in Police Court yesterday while a case against, the paper was in progress and was taken into custody, searched and released later. His lodgings in Noochipora were raided and a tin box containing 1,280 rounds of various ammunition and five revolvers were captured A warrant was issued against him.

In the trial of Birendra Krishna Ghosh and thirty others, in connection with the conspiracy, evidence was given to-day regarding the literature and correspondence discovered. One find was 392 copies of Modern War. Evidence is now becoming practically list of every small item.

The publication of the Extremist paper "Sandhya" is temporarily suspended, It is believed others will follow,

LUCKNOW, MAY 20.

The British Indian Association of Oudh has despatched a telegram to the Local and Imperial Governments as follows:—

The Talaqdars of Oudh strongly condemn the atrocious outrage, perpetrated by some misguided youths at Muzufferpore and sincerely sympathise with Mr. Kennedy in his bereavement, and hope that Government will, with a firm hand, put a stop to such dastardly propaganda. They are sure that Government will be supported, in bringing this about, by all leading Indians in the country.

VILLAGE RIOT AT TILAK.

Several Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

A Khulna telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, that Tilak, a village within three miles of Khulna, has been the scene of a terrible riot, between Namusudras, backed by Mahomedans and the police.

It is rumoured that a blow was aimed at the Magistrate's head, and Police Superintendent opened fire and some were wounded. Additional police have been requisitioned from Jessore.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Immediate Report to the Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary, the Railway Board, to the Agent and Managers' of the different railway systems in India:—

"In Circular No 153—R.T., dated the 20th January 1908, the Railway Board asked that arrangements should be made to communicate particulars of serious accidents to the Press.

"In the case of some recent accidents, however, the information supplied has been both insufficient and very much delayed, and the result has been that the public have come to the conclusion that a railway administration, which appears to be unwilling promptly and fully to give particulars of an accident occurring on its line must have some interested motive for its reserve and that the motive is not unnaturally assumed to be an anxiety on the part of the railway administration to conceal its own mistakes.

"This is a position which the Railway Board feel sure the Railway Administrations, one and all, would resent being placed in. But at the same time it was to be admitted that unless full particulars of accidents are promptly sent to the Press they lay themselves open to a charge of willful suppression of facts from nteres ed motives.

"The Railway Board are inclined to think that failure to satisfy the Press and the public, in the cases referred to above, is due primarily, if not indeed entirely, to defective arrangements or more probably perhaps to want of a pre-arranged system for collection of information for, and imparting it to the Press.

"They believe that in order fully and efficiently to meet the requirements of circular No. 153 R. T. the first and most important point is to make it the duty of the officer most intimately concerned with the working of trains on the section of the line on which an accident has occurred to communicate information to the Press.

"They accordingly direct that orders be issued that the District Traffic Superintendent concerned will be made responsible for communicating in the first instance to the Press details of the accident and they desire that such details will be full and without reserve; as they feel that by such a course alone can the growing suspicion of the public as to the attitude of Railway Administrations satisfactorily be removed.

"Later information might perhaps more conveniently be supplied by you, but this is a matter which the Board desire to leave to your discretion requiring only that details which come to notice subsequently be communicated to the Press from time to time fully and expeditiously."

QUETTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 17.

Quetta has been quite gay during the past week and the Racecourse has presented a lively appearance with hockey and polo. Everybody is looking forward with interest to the Quetta Spring Races, and to the Race Week performances of Major Benn's clever burlesque "Robinson Crusoe D. S. O.," which has been revised to suit the present times, and in which thirty-two amateurs will take part. There will be a full orchestra by the String band of the 106th Hazara Pioneers, and new dances and new scenery will add to an already attractive play.

The Charity Smoking Concert which took place at the Quetta Club a few evenings ago was very successful as it could not fail to be with a programme containing the names of Miss McMahon, Major Moore, Mrs. Longden, Captain Harbottle, Mrs. Rhys Pryce, Mrs. Carter, Mr. McMahon, Mrs Wadeson, and Mrs. Pakenham Walsh, all of whom kindly took part. There was also another excellent concert on the 14th, in connection with the Garrison Rummage Sale at the Soldiers Club, very kindly got up by Mrs. Pearse, who devotes the proceeds to helping Garrison members who may be in urgent need of assistance through sickness, or other trouble. The concert was a great success, and all who kindly took part are to be congratulated.

SCANDAL AT QUETTA.

Press Correspondent's Grievance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 20.

An extraordinary scandal occurred in the first enclosure at the opening day of Quetta Spring Races yesterday. A well-known press correspondent and editor of a local and provincial Gazette is reported to have been expelled forcibly by soldiers at the instance of an Artillery Officer, the Honorary Secretary, on the ground of alleged private pique, through the correspondent having reported the Honorary Secretary to the General Officer Commanding the Division for apparent intentional discourtesy. The correspondent has wired to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief demanding immediate investigation for such gross misuse of military authority and has also placed the facts before the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General. The matter possibly involves the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

RESIDENCE FOR THE POOR.

Munurwar Charitable Buildings.

Mr. Gangaram Saidoo Pulee, a local building contractor, has erected a charitable building for the benefit of the Telagoo Poor Munurwar people in the Kamattipura 13th Lane, Bombay. The building is capable of accommodating about fifteen families and it was formally declared open last evening. The opening ceremony was preformed by Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, before a large gathering of Hindus, the Munurwars predominating. Several Parsis were also present.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Gangaram Saidoo Pulee, who said:

Owing to the increase in the population of the City and Island of Bombay and partly by the demolition of old houses by the Scheme of the Improvement Trust, the rents of the Houses have become exhorbitant and poorer classes cannot afford to have convenient houses according to their means. It is noticed in several places that one room is shared by several families and the inmates thereof thus numbering from 10 to 20. The miseries of the poorer classes have been increasing day by day and especially of our class, as other classes have facilities to keep their families at their native places and live singly and lodge any where in the City without much expense and with convenience. In view of the narrow means and miseries of our class people I was long thinking of doing something according to my own humble means which may prove of some service to them and by the blessings of Almighty I have brought the plan into execution by building this charitable building. This building bears accommodation for nearly 15 families. In fact this is nothing in consideration of the large number of people our community holds. However, it occurred to me to do something for our people as a small effort. The inhabitants of this building will have to pay a nominal sum by way of rent so as to defray the water taxes and miscellaneous repairs. As for heavy repairs it is impossible to meet them from the savings that might accrue from the nominal rents. Hence Port Trust bonds valueing Rs. 2,000 have been set apart for the maintenance of the building; such heavy repairs shall therefore be made partly from the interest of the above-named bonds and partly from the savings. To maintain the building in a proper condition Messrs. Gangaram Saiboo, Ambaji Gangaram, Jaganath Gangaram, Sambhaji Maloojl and Vithal Sambhaji have been appointed trustees. The method of maintenance of this building is clearly given in the Registered Trust Deed. It is hoped that my community will accept this humble offer of mine. In conclusion I heartily thank our worthy President and the Gentlemen who have attended here in response to my invitation to witness this ceremony at considerable inconvenience and trouble to themselves.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting congratulating the donor on his munificence and praising his spirit of doing charitable acts in the right direction.

Sir Bhalchandra then opened the main door of the building with a silver key which was presented to him as a memento of the occasion. Returning to Shamiana again Sir Bhalchandra addressed the meeting observing that though this charity was not the first of its kind in Bombay, yet he could say that Mr. Gangaram was a self-made man and all his charities were in the proper direction and made out of his own money. He hoped his example would be followed by several rich members of his community and if that was done he believed the troubles of making such gatherings were amply rewarded. He endorsed the remarks of previous speakers who said so many good things of the donor.

After distribution of flowers the assembly dispersed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, MAY

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieuten J. M. C. Scott, 2nd Royal Scots, from the 20th M to the 19th June.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to:—Lieutenant J. W. Stokes, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 3 months from the 6th June.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CHINA TRADE PROSPECTS.

Waste Cloths.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. confirm the poor accounts already published of the state of the Shanghai market at the beginning of this month, but they are hopeful of an improvement later. Part of the absence of active buying is attributed to the reduced credits which are being issued by the native banks rather than to any accumulation of stock in the country, and as money is now plentiful at Shanghai the policy of curtailing advances may soon be reversed or modified. It is said, too, that there are instances of Manchester houses having refused to sell more goods at the prices accepted during the last week of March. The clearances of American sheetings in January, February, and March were only 336,818—25 per cent. less than the corresponding quarter's average for the last seven years and about 50 per cent. less than for the last three years. These figures taken in conjunction with the absolute stoppage of supplies and the relatively higher prices in the United States than at Shanghai, appear to indicate that the market is getting into a more healthy state. The direct trade with Tientsin, too, has been on a much reduced scale, and as there is no reason to believe that consumption has fallen off a revival in demand is looked for which may, Messrs. Ilbert suggest, bring stocks down below the normal level.

The trade in waste cloths is now exceedingly dull, and makers find considerable difficulty in obtaining full employment for their looms. Prices both in light makes for finishing and heavy goods for export have declined considerably of late, but buyers show no inclination to enter into fresh contracts for immediate delivery. The shipping branch is still affected by the stagnation in the Levant and Mediterranean markets. Tripoli buyers of low "preparation" qualities have practically no offers to put before makers, the coast trader having still considerable quantities of stock on hand, bought at higher prices. The Persian trade is, however, slightly better, and Bagdad shippers have fair offers in hand for 31in. 35 yards low-sized makes. The West Coast of Africa shows no improvement, condenser weft goods for blue dyeing, together with plain and fancy striped and check wastes being exceedingly dull. Shippers and agents are still holding considerable stock—these goods for the convenience of the— of A limited number of makers of— customers, however, yet engaged— wide specialities are, osnaburgs f— on old orders. Heavy waste— for the Canary Islands are in very limited —quest, and the home-trade houses seem to have bought for the spring season only small lots to average the buying price of waste twills, &c. for wholesale clothiers and makers-up. The colonial — is much below the average and shows demand, too, — a considerable falling off both for South — and for Canada.

An interesting and useful review of the outlook for the new cotton crop in America is sent us by Messrs. Bashinsky and Co., of Troy, Alabama. It is dated April 15, and points out that the situation is in striking contrast to that of the crop at the same time last year. The weather last spring was abnormally unfavourable, there having been an unusually small rainfall since October, whereas this year up to April 1 the rainfall had been more than 5 1-2 inches above the normal, the spring has been unusually propitious for planting, about 40 or — per cent. of which was finished by the middle of April, and the plant was secured against the effects of any drought in the near future. The statements which have been made as to an increase in the supply of farm labour in the cotton belt are, it seems, subject to some qualification. Owing to the restriction of credit a great many negroes were forced to give up their tenancies under the rent system and to become workers for hire. This of course, means no net addition to the supply of labour available for cultivating the crop, and, indeed, it is suggested that whereas the independent negro tenant farmer as a rule plants most of his land in cotton, the employer of negro labour often plants a much larger proportion with corn and other crops. In farming districts that adjoin lumber and turpentine camps, and also in the neighbourhood of industrial centres, there has, however, been a net addition to the ranks of farm labour as a result of the slackness in other producing industries. Messrs. Bashinsky do not predict a great increase in the cotton acreage, but they say that "at the prevailing prices a decrease in acreage cannot be expected. Wages have declined, and with the increased economy practised by farmers the new crops will be raised with less expense." Nor will there be a reduction in the use of fertilisers, for it has been found that wherever a reduction is reported there is always a proportionate increase in the amount of cottonseed used as manure.

Colombia, like other South American Republics, is buying at present but comparatively small lots of cotton and textile goods. These limited orders are, however, welcome to Manchester shippers, as the travellers' and customers' offers, although exceedingly low, can in many cases be accepted by manufacturers. The inquiries are generally for the well-known finishes of white shirtings and long cloths, and the lighter makes of cambrics, lawns, &c. In all classes of bleached goods, especially in the fancy and better qulities, Lancashire finishes have practically a monopoly of the Colombian trade. Grey goods continue very dull, for the prevailing high tariff considerably affects this branch, except in finished qualities of special shirtings and pure makes of grey drills. Heavy goods of all classes are at a disadvantage in this duty by weight market. Low grades of domestics, &c., have now to compete with the productions of the recently erected local mills, which spin and weave cheap imitations of American sheetings principally in 10 and 12 reeds and to a more limited extent narrow grey drills. These goods, which are made from short stapled native cotton, though rough in appearance can be retailed at low prices in comparison with imported goods. Manchester prints are in fair demand, but competition from the Continental houses is exceedingly keen, especially in printed flannelettes and moleskins.

A prominent feature of the season 1906-7 was the high prices obtained for the West Indian cotton owing to the failing off in the supplies of Sea Island cotton from the United States. The highest price—viz., 2s. 8d. (64 cents) per pound—was obtained by cotton from St. Vincent, an island that is evidently well suited for the production of the finer staples. The largest production in any single island was 852,408lb. of lint, of the value of £72,326, shipped from Barbadoes. The Sea Island cotton industry may now be regarded as well established in the — ies. It is proving a valuable adjunct to the — industry, as the operations conveniently fall into line with the routine work of the sugar estates — islands like St Vincent, Montserrat, Nevis, and — rtola, were sugar has practically disappeared, the — on industry has been a means of bringing to — them a return of comparative prosperity.

So much has been said about the difficulty of obtaining protection for British trade-marks in

Japan that it is only fair to give publicity to an instance to the contrary, reported by the "Japan Chronicle." It seems that the popularity of certain Coventry cycles in Nagoya and neighbourhood led some persons in those districts to imitate the trade-mark, attaching the mark to other cycles. The sole agent in Japan for the Coventry firm discovered this, and immediately communicated with the proper authorities, with the result that within two days 26 persons were arrested by the Nagoya police, after making a most thorough search. "The prompt action of the Nagoya police," remarks the "Chronicle," "certainly deserves commendation, and, in view of the circular issued by the Governor's recently, foreigners who find their trade-marks tampered with should make complaints to the proper authorities, who seem to have instructions to deal with the matter very strictly." In England it would not be a matter for the police, but for comparatively slow and costly civil proceedings.

Many unauthorised statements have been published about the two big steamers which the white star line is to build for the Southampton-New York service, but official information has been rather meagre. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the editor of the "Shipping World" has obtained from the Company the following facts, which, it is said, represent all the information which they are prepared to give at present:—" In the first place, it is true that the White Star management have decided upon the construction of two new vessels which will carry the reputation of being the largest afloat; and while the White Star officials are always careful not to draw comparisons with the steamers of their competitors, it may be inferred from this plain statement that the two new White Star liners will be of greater dimensions than the leviathan Cunarders the Lusitania and Mauretania. What these dimensions will be they are not prepared to make known at the present time. As to their names, the first will be called the Olympic, but the name of the second has not yet been decided upon. They will be propelled by a combination of reciprocating and turbine engines, and their speed will not be less than twenty-one knots. These are really all the particulars that the White Star Company care to make known at present; when the work of construction will be begun is also withheld, and, besides, they describe as incorrect the report that the keels will be laid down within the next two months. It may, however, be assumed from the White Star enterprise in the past that in regard to these vessels they will be record ships for comfort and luxury as well as in size, though their speed may be less than that of the new Cunarders." From an engineering point of view the most interesting part of this announcement is the definite news that the new ships are to be engined with a combination of turbines and reciprocating engines, the advantages of which have more than once been pointed out in our "Engineering Notes." In the meantime it may be noted that Sir William White, who has just returned from a round trip on the Cunarder Mauretania in order to watch her behaviour at sea on behalf of the builders, is reported to be of opinion that, given good weather conditions, she will presently do the run between Daunt's Rock and Sandy Hook at an average speed of twenty-five knots.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Turkey, whose influence and activity in the past have been scarcely commensurate with the importance of British commercial interests in the Ottoman Empire, has now taken an important step forward by publishing the first number of a trade journal. The copy now before us is dated March 15, but an editorial note explains that it was ready in January, and that its publication was unexpectedly delayed at the last moment. "It has been found necessary to print the journal elsewhere, and in the meantime representations have been made to His Majesty's Embassy asking that this Chamber should be granted the same privileges in this respect as the other foreign chambers." From this note, and from the fact that the journal bears the imprint of a Vienna press, we gather that the Turkish Government has prohibited its publication in Constantinople, a proceeding which the inoffensive character of its contents does not explain. An article on cotton piece goods appeals to British textile printers to put on the market printed flannelettes, which can be treated as serious competitors to German, Italian, and Austrian productions. The journal might be made of great utility as a source of information respecting trade conditions and regulations in Turkey, but it seems to us the strength of the Chamber numerically and financially is at present hardly equal to the task. It appears to have only four members in Manchester (of whom three are life members), and we are at a loss to understand why this Chamber, which held its twentieth annual meeting a few days ago, should have obtained so little support from merchants in this city.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Council Hall, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer had written a letter to the Commissioner, inviting his attention to a difference, which was alleged to have been observed by the Municipality, in assessing properties of private persons, and of the Bombay Improvement Trust. He cited an instance of plot No. 12 in Princess Street, admeasuring about 800 yards, for which an annual charge of about Rs. 682 was demanded by the Municipality from the present owner, whereas from the Improvement Trust Rs 128 only used to be recovered per year. Unless the valuations of plots of the trust land were revised in the light of the value realised in respect of adjoining plots, Mr. Engineer averred, that the Municipality, which had suffered considerably by this laxity to the extent of hundreds of thousands of of rupees, would continue to do so, and the hands of the Corporation would not be strengthened to reduce the precentage of the General Tax, or in performing useful works for improving the City.

Along with the above, the Commissioner had forwarded two reports from the Assessor, specifying the lines on which he had been assessing the properties.

Mr. J. Baptista moved that the question being an important one, should be submitted to a sub-committee he named, for consideration and report.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi seconded. He hoped that the sub-committee, after making enquiries into the matter, would arrive at conclusions, which prove satisfactory to all.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Dwarkadas stated that the present hour of holding the Standing Committee meetings, 4-10 p.m., was inconvenient to members going in the summer to the hills, and in the rains to Poona, in respect of trains; and it required to be altered to, say a couple of hours or so, earlier.

The Chairman said, that Mr. Dwarkadas should give a notice of motion to that effect.

After taking the sense of the meeting, the Chairman fixed the next meeting of the Committee to Monday, at 1-10 p.m.

THE annual Mahabir Ka Mela was held, at Lahore, on the 19th instant, and was visited by some 30,000 people.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

An Allegory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the gloomy outlook of political events which are taking place in India, particularly in Bengal and Southern India, I am reminded of an old Sanskrit story which I would like to submit for the information of your readers and leave them to draw the moral of it as they please.

There once lived in ancient India a hermit, who was well grounded in the Vedas and possessed of super-human knowledge. He lived in a jungle, where he said "smiling contentment" always prevailed. One day, while he was offering his prayers there, with his eyes closed in deep meditation, there dropped from above a small mouse which fell into his hands and tickled him. He gently placed it on the ground and began to nurse and feed the little creature. The mouse grew up rapidly and its company was found very agreeable to the lonely sage. One day, while he was out, a cat somehow or other found its way into the dwelling place of the Hermit and began to chase the mouse. The latter got frightened and trotted to an adjoining tree, where it took shelter, and watched the arrival of the Hermit. When the Hermit returned to his cell, the mouse informed him of what had occurred, and pleaded that it should be metamorphosed into a cat. By the divine powers of the Hermit the mouse was at once changed into a cat. Things went on in this state for some time, till the cat was pursued by a stray dog. Somehow or other, the cat escaped and urged on the the Hermit the desirability of converting it into a dog which the Hermit willingly did. One day the dog went out in the jungle when suddenly a tiger began to seize it. The escape was miraculous and the dog was greatly terrified, at which the dog made an earnest supplication to make him like a tiger, and the Hermit soon metamorphosed the dog into a tiger. The Hermit was pleased to see the change and occasionally when he went out, the tiger used to roam in the jungle. One day it so happened that he fell into the footpath of a lion, which being hungry at the time gave him such a chase which would have cost his life but for the mysterious escape. On reaching the Hermit's cell, the tiger informed him of what had passed and requested the Hermit, to metamorphose him into a lion. The Hermit complied with the request, and the tiger was then converted into a lion, and was very proud of the change. The Hermit permitted him to visit the jungles and was delighted to hear the lion's roar from time to time. Every now and then, the lion visited the Hermit in his cell and things passed in this way for some time. One day the Hermit lion, met the real lion of the forest, and afterwards they became fast friends. During the course of their conversation the real lion said to the other that all beasts in the forest were speaking ill of him and he could not get mastery over the forest as all knew that he was a mere creature of the Hermit.

You must establish your position as a king of beasts, said the real lion, and you cannot do that, as long as the Hermit is in this jungle. For many days they had close conversation as to how that status may be gained. One day the Hermit lion suggested that he had found out a clue and that was he must make a dash against the Hermit and by one stroke tear him to pieces. Thus determined, he went to the Hermit with his eyes full of fire and began to pounce upon him when the Hermit gently said "Be thou Mouse again." And thus the lion became once more a mouse.—Yours etc.,

E.

THE MAHIM WOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It would be impossible not to sympathize with the landholders, residents and ratepayers of the F. and G. Wards of the Bombay Municipality, or, in other words, the landholders of Mahim who have memorialized the Government of Bombay in connection with the acquisition by the City Improvement Trust of the famous Mahim Woods with a view to provide house accommodation for the wealther citizens of Bombay. The memorialists have certainly made out a very strong case for the sympathetic consideration of Government, and it is hoped they will receive the most liberal treatment that is in the power of Government to bestow. The land belonging to the memorialists, who are Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians, the greater part being Hindus, has been handed down from generation to generation for centuries to the present direct owners all through that restless historical period under other Governments which caused no little anxiety to the people until the British came upon the scene with Peace, Protection and Security for all; and now the disinheritance of these lands which are to be auctioned to the highest bidder who, of course, will never be the poorer and middle classes, has created an intense feeling of alarm among these owners of the soil. Unfortunately public sympathy is not much in favour of the memorialists for the retention of the woods, but, if the Government cannot see their way to preserve these woods in their entirety, it is earnestly hoped they will be pleased to direct that the work of extermination of the woods may not be carried out, but that the land may be so divided in small handy plots with an opening of about 46 feet, running West to East or North to South for roads, and thus preserve some parts, at least of this historical place which, at one time, belonged to the exile Somnath Raja and his followers, the Siddis of Janjira who introduced the cocoanut plantation into Mahim, the Portuguese who surrendered Bassein and Chaul and last, but not least, the present owners, the British, to whom the Island of Bombay was transferred by the Portuguese as a marriage dowry. The place is thickly wooded like Revadanda, near Chaul, with groves of cocoanut and other palms, while the roads, well—the less said about them the better, for they are simply execrable whether during the fair weather or foul weather, while the sea-shore up to the Mahim Fort which still boasts of some ancient gunless carriages on the ramparts, has been notorious as an undesirable spot for a morning or evening stroll or ride. Perhaps things have now changed for the better. At any rate, with all those drawbacks, the memorialists will be very grateful to Government if some of them, say, if possible, the major portion, may have the priceless boon of still inheriting the land which has been transferred from father to son during the past eventful period until the arrival of the British which swept away all anxieties.

OBSERVER.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE
THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In sending, for favour of publication, the enclosed list of contributions from the Bombay Presidency to the I. F. C. R. Fund, 1908, I would point out that there are some 1,400,000 of persons at present on relief, of whom about 12,00,000 are in the United Provinces. To help these sufferers considerable sums are required and all subscriptions will be thankfully received, and should be paid direct to the Bank of Bombay, or any of its Branches, for credit of the Fund.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR LESLIE,
(Hony. Secretary.)

BOMBAY CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.
Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, C.J.	400
Mr. G. R. Lowndes	250
A Friend	150
Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S.	100
Mr. Chaturbhuj Jeewandas	200
Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock	250
Messrs. P. B. Khan & Co.	25
Mr. S. E. Shellim	100
Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey	1,000
Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S.	250
Messrs. Volkart Bros.	1,000
Mr. E. H. Waterfield	50
Mr. B S. Lalkaka	10
Hon. Mr. Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., Ahmedabad	500
Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.	1,000
H. A. B.	25
Mr. Bomanji D. Petit	1,000
Mr. Mowji Tribhowan	10
Mr. Deoji Damodar	250
Bank of Bombay	2,000
Mr. Khushaldas G. Patel, Ahmedabad.	15
A Zoroastrian, from Poona	10
Mr Oosman Jamall	200
Messrs. Khujesta Khurshedji and Co.	101
Anonymous	500
Mr. N. M. Marshall	50
Mr. A. F. Kerushi, Alibag	25
Mr. L. S. Osmaston	100
Mr. J. A. Bathurst, I.C.S.	100
Mr. R. H Macnair, Akola	25
Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons	500
A Zoroastrian	10
Mr. Burjorji Naoroji Apakhtyar	10
Mr. L. V. M. Robertson	30
Mr. R. D. Sethna	100
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	500
A Zoroastrian	50
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	1,000
Messrs. Vishanji Tricamji and Co.	551
Messrs. Tokersey Moolji and Co.	251
Messrs. Deoji Khetsee and Co	151
Mr. Gangji Nensey	551
Mr. Janoo Hoosein	251
Messrs. Merwanji and Sons	200
Messrs. Ebrahim Hassam and Co.	551
Messrs. Chapsi Bhasa and Co.	251
Mr. Haji Khanoo Moosa	251
Sir Sassoon David	1,000
Mr. Jacob Sassoon	1,000
Mr. Bharmal Shripal	51
Mr. Haji Tarmahomed Ayoob	251
Messrs. Nappoo Nainsi and Co.	251
H. E. the Governor of Bombay	500
A. B. A.	25
Mr. Haji Tarmahomed Aboo Tabul	100
Mr. Harcharandas, Akola	5
Mr. N. R. Gupte, Akola	5
Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.	1,000
Mr. Kassandas Dharamsey	300
Mr. R. N. Deshpande, Akola	5
In memory of Cursetbai Shapoorjee Jeewajee	100
Messrs. Merwanji & Hormusjee Cama	500
Mr. Motilal Gulabdas	3-4
Mr. K. P. Bhat, Akola	5
Mr. K. E. Sanjana, Akola	5
Mr. D. D. Dadimaster, Akola	5
Mr. B. N. Mudholkar, Akola	2
Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji	500
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,000
Messrs. Gordhandas & Mulraj Khattau	500
Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed	101
Mr. Mangoomal Jessasing	101
Mr. Nundramdas Mathuradas	101
Mr. Begraj Tahalram	101
Mr. Bansiram Jussomall	51
Mr. A. P. Cama	50
Mr. S. C. Hasali, Akola	16
Mr. K. B. Palsule, Akola	4
Mr. B. N. Moolkar, Akola	2
Mr. Soorab Cowasji, Doctor	25
Mr. F. C. Coventry, Akola	30
Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Ahmedabad	50
Anonymous	2,000
Total Rs.	24,049 4

PAID DIRECT TO CALCUTTA.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,000
Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.	1,000
„ Wallace & Co.	1,000
Hon. Mr. G. W. Owen Dunn	250
Mr. N. H. Patrick	100
Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S.	30
Mr. D. E. Wacha	50
Total Rs.	3,430
Total Contribution from Bombay to 16 May, 1908	28,079-4

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 20.

This morning Mr. Barnes, Police Commissioner, presented Sergeant Whistletine with the sum of Rs.100 in recognition of his pluck and promptitude displayed on the 13th instant in connection with the house collapse in Merchant Street. The recipient was also informed by his Chief that he would also get a certificate which he hoped would be presented to him by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. The presentation was made in presence of two hundred members of the force including all ranks and the Magistrates and Honorary Magistracy of Rangoon Town.

MAURICE JAM, a Frenchman, eighteen years of age, made the acquaintance of a pretty eighteen-year-old washerwoman named Gabrielle Martin, and robbed his father, a tax collector, of £500 to provide a life of luxury for her. One evening, the "Express" says, M. Jam, sen., after a hard day's work, went to sleep in his office. He was awakened by a slight cracking noise, and to his horror saw his son breaking open the drawer in which the tax money was kept. He was too horrified to move or speak, and it was not till after his son's disappearance that the unfortunate father told the police of what had occurred. The lovers fled to Brussels. The father has been dismissed for negligence, the son and the girl are to be extradited and brought to Paris.

A BUSH DRINKER.

The End of a Chapter.

A man sits motionless on his swag in the drenching rain. He is under the branches of a white gum, but its narrow, pendent leaves stop none of the downpour, only gathering it into larger drops as it passes over them. His coat collar is turned up. The brim of his soft felt hat is pulled over his eyes. His elbows rest on his knees. His face is buried in his hands. He sits there, moody and still, looking at the wet ground, indifferent to the rain and his surroundings. He is a young man, not thirty. If you could see his face it would appear pale and haggard. But that is due only to temporary causes. His is a well-knit frame. He would show himself a strong, well-built man if he stood up. But now he seems to be covering and shrinking within himself. It has all happened to him before. It is growing an old tale, each time of its repetition a more hopeless tale. Or perhaps it would be truer to say that it is the end of a chapter in a tale, all the chapters of which have of-late had the same bitter ending.

The last chapter with a similar ending was completed some eight months or so ago. And then a new chapter began when the man started on a job of grubbing and fencing a cultivation paddock for a selector living in a rich Gippsland valley. He camped by himself in a little hut standing some short distance from the selector's house, but boarded with the selector's family. A quiet, well spoken man he seemed to his employer. Together they grubbed many a towering eucalyptus in the rich creek flat. From day-light to dark they were at it with axe and mattock, with pick and long-handled shovel. Sometimes when a tree had been laid low and cut up, its roots run out, and all piled, and stacked ready for burning, they would work far into the frosty night tending their fires, sending up great showers of sparks into the dark air as they turned the diminishing logs or scraped their charred surface to let the fire get at the unburnt wood. So the days passed away, amidst the smell of freshly dug sappiness of newly cut roots, of the smoke of green earth, of the wood burning. And weeks grew into months as acre was added to acre, until at last the fence has been run round the new cultivation paddock, the great holes where the swamp gums stood have been levelled over, and the ground is waiting for the plough. But even then he could have gone on to fresh work if he had liked. For the selector appreciated a good, steady hand when he came across him; and there was some ringing and scrub-cutting that wanted doing on his leasehold grazing area, which ran back over the range behind the homestead. But a restless, fidgety spirit seemed to have seized this man with the completion of the job. He thought he would have his cheque now, and just run down to Melbourne for a week's change before starting his fresh work.

His wages had been agreed on at the rate of "a pound a week and tucker." It was no great calculation to make them out. He had drawn little on account; just a few shillings now and again to get a new pair of moleskin trousers or some coarse cotton shirts or a flannel single from a passing hawker. And his cheque amounted to something over £30. He had to walk ten miles over the ranges to an inn where the coach stopped. But he finds that the coach does not pass until the next day. Not that that was anything material in bringing him to the end of the chapter. The end would have come anyhow, sooner or later, during the next day or two. It would only have been by the very remotest chance that he would have ever got as far as Melbourne without it coming. So the commonplace and inevitable thing happens. He has a drink. And then, some hidden spring in his nature which has been acquiring tenseness during the last few weeks is touched and set moving. With hungry, expectant eyes, with eager, trembling hands he follows one drink with another. Until at last, with the manner of one who has made up his mind he takes his cheque out of his pocket and hands it across the bar to the publican with a curt request to let him know when it is "knocked down."

It is best to draw the veil over the next two or three days. The onlooker can only see and describe the bestiality and physical degradation. He knows nothing of the mental exaltation, of the wild fancies of the excited brain of the ecstatic floating visions, which are the silent sirens of the drunkards doom. This man, when he starts, drinks like a thirsty beast, alone, scarcely stopping to eat, never taking off his clothes to sleep, just dropping now and then into a stupor as he sits; until at last his physical nature revolts, and a sudden loathing comes to his aid. It is then the publican tells him that his cheque is finished. An outfit for the roads has been included in his bill, and a few shillings change are said to remain. It is all one to the man whether it is true or not. And so he tramps off along the track—in the opposite direction to the selection he has been working on. For of course they have heard there by now how his journey to Melbourne has ended. And he never goes back to the same place after this ending to his chapter.

He does not travel far that first day, especially when it begins to rain, in a way it sometimes can do in those hills. He sits alone amongst the tall, silent gums a little distance off the track along which the coach passes twice a week. It is a bitter ending to the chapter. The exaltation is gone now. His mental fibre is relaxed. His moral energy is weakened. He is trying, almost vainly, to brace himself to meet the coming hours of that first night, when unbidden fancies will move in the aching tissues of his brain and fill the darkness with invisible and intangible horrors. He will get through it somehow. It is only the end of a chapter. It is not the end of a life. He will sit like that far into the dark. Then later in the night he will pull himself together a bit. The strength of his physique will assert itself. His acquired bush craft will help him to light a fire notwithstanding the wet, and he will make himself some tea. The rain will hold off before morning, and he will lie all the next day in the health-giving warmth of the sun. He will get another job in a short while, and will then soon recover tone, both physical and moral.

But the blackest part of the black visions of that night will remain with him for many days—the vista of many chapters of life stretching out before him, every chapter with this same ending. The only vision that could be blacker is the vision of a past which shows him by contrast what he has lost. But that is a vision which grows dimmer and less poignant with every completed chapter. And none of the visions is strong enough or lasts sufficiently long to save him from his recurring doom.

THE new Dutiable Import Shed of the Madras Port Trust, and the pier which serves it, were opened for traffic on the 14th instant. Though the pier is equipped with 16 hydraulic cranes and work is going on smoothly, there do not appear to be enough men in the lighters for slinging cargo. These cranes are capable of lifting 10 or 12 tons an hour, and it is stated that if only the Steamer Agents would arrange to put on more coolies and sling cargo quick enough, work would be greatly facilitated. The work is very much quicker than usual for Madras, and it will take a couple of weeks for the coolies to get accustomed to it.

TOYS.

As a Passport into Fairyland.

As everybody who was ever a child knows quite well, the importance of a toy lies, not in its form or its application or in any of the qualities for which toys are made and sold, but just in its power of taking you to its own country. It does not matter a doll is beautiful or expensive or accomplished; but it does matter whether she can show you the way to a magic place where all the dolls are people and people are merely dolls. No child cares whether a wooden horse has a correct anatomy or real hair for a name for it is a tragedy if a wooden horse can do no more than remind you of a real horse. The real horse already does that with sufficient success; it is the business of the toy horse to give us something far more satisfying. One felt this, and much more, walking round the toy Exhibition that was open a few days ago. A Toy Exhibition is a very drastic remedy for those who have forgotten their childhood; and to those of us who have not forgotten, who remember childhood more clearly than anything else that came after it, a Toy Exhibition is still important, because it tries to explain to us why we did all the things that at the time were done from mere instinct.

It explained to me for instance, why I once loved a shapeless thing of bran and rag, and spurned a French doll from Paris that walked and talked. At the exhibition there were several of these modern toy-shop productions, gorgeous in their painted wax and wound-up articulation; and one knew with certainty that not one of them was capable of touching the heart of a child. Some were even so realistic as to wear expressions on their faces. A doll with an intelligent expression! It would never be allowed within a hundred miles of Fairyland. So it was a relief to turn from these dolls masquerading as human beings to dolls that did not pretend to be anything but dolls—rag dolls, wooden dolls, flint dolls, clay dolls, dolls from every sort of country that holds a child who wants to be away in the one great country that is the common heritage of all children. Only a doll that looks like a doll can act as passport to that country; for there is mystery in a colourless, formless creature that hides her soul behind vacancy of eye and look, whose body is so long and her arms so short that never out of Fairyland could she put on her own shoes and stockings. The waxen lady of human proportions suggests no other land but this, and that is why she is never really loved in the nursery, though one has to be grown up and a visitor to a Toy Exhibition before one troubles about the reasons for these things.

The toy-shop wooden horse matches the toy-shop doll. I came across him, too, at the exhibition—a life-like imitation of the great creature of flesh and muscle that draws a coal cart down every slum. The coal cart was also there, an exact facsimile of the real thing; and I have no doubt that the coal in the little sacks was real coal. It should have made an attractive present for a boy; and yet an unerring instinct told one that a rough imitation of a London omnibus made by a Hornsey boy was far more likely to attain to the intimacy of being stabled at night near his master's pillow. Perfectly modelled horses with real hair in their manes and tails never yet trotted down the golden lanes of any fairy city; and the wooden heart that beats for a child is only to be found for certain in a rough-hewn, flat, square edifice of a horse that could never anatomically hold it.

What does it all mean? One can only guess at reasons, even with the help of a Toy Exhibition; and reasons, after all, do not much matter. It is more valuable to realise that this kind of toy collection, brought together from all the corners of the earth, represents the intimate desires of children. With the exception, of course, of those specimens that belonged properly to the toy shop, every toy in the recent exhibition was a toy that some child had once played with, and that in the same thing as saying that it was a toy some child had once loved, for only treasured toys survive to be sent to exhibitions. The Toy Exhibition of the future may probably contain the misshapen omnibus of the Hornsey boy, but the model coal cart will never be there. Some of the specimens shown bore interesting labels in this connection. A doll's campstool and dinner set were described as having been "played with thirty years ago"; a curious kind of hedgehog made out of a potato, stuck all over with wooden matches, was labelled as having been made by Bermondsey children "for their own amusement." The same description applied to the string of cotton bobbins, also from a London slum. One would like to know what is the equivalent of the cotton babbin toy in other countries. That is a thing one cannot expect to learn, perhaps, from a Toy Exhibition, for only in its own country would a cotton bobbin be recognised as a toy at all—and not always then. If a Japanese toy collector, for instance, came hunting through Bermondsey he might see a toy in a potato bristling with matches but I doubt if he would trouble to pick a cotton reel on a string out of the gutter. He would be more likely to dismiss it as an industrial implement. Yet the cotton bobbin class of toy is more popular among little children than any other because it leaves everything so lavishly to the imagination.

Another reflection that one cannot help making on seeing these playthings that have escaped destruction is that children love very much the same kind of toy all the world over. There is very little to choose between a rag doll from Cockney London and a rag doll from South Africa; between an Indian rattle of painted cardboard and an East End "friction drum" made of the same simple materials; between a peg top from Sarawak and a peg top from Suffolk. Little girls in Japan, with their tiny sets of tea-things, of kitchen utensils, are just as fond of playing at being grown up as any little-English girl could be. The child in the Gironde who shuddered over her "ghost doll" was the same child as the little boy of China who felt a similar emotion for his blue and green paper dragon. One has only to visit the collection of ancient toys at the British Museum to prove this over again. More peg tops, more rag dolls, more wooden horses—some of them as old as the seventh century before Christ. And all the time, no doubt every little Egyptian Japanese, French or Cockney English child who treasured one toy that was a passport to its own country was treating the toy-shop toy with disdain. For there is nothing to show that the toy-shop toy is only a modern creation of the brain. I believe it existed in all the ages, and has only not survived to be included in toy collections because it was never loved or treasured. I am certain that the little Egyptian princess who rocked her rag doll to sleep several hundred years before the Christian era was given numbers of mechanical sphinxes and crocodiles on wheels to play with, and discarded them all in favour of the one toy that was not anatomically correct. In the intervals of building pyramids her Egyptian father was probably a little hurt at her cold reception of his birthday presents, but that is the penalty that is paid in all the ages for being grown up. Perhaps when we have had a few more Toy Exhibitions when we see the child to whom we give birthday presents gaining admission through the toy it has made for itself into a land where it will hobnob with ancient Egyptian little girls and modern Cockney little boys and all the best blood in Fairyland, we shall have learnt how to bring the toy-shop toy into line with the cotton bobbin.

R. S.

TOBACCO AND PARLIAMENT.

A discussion some little time back in the House of Commons on the subject of juvenile smoking was not the first occasion when the topic of smoking has been under discussion in Parliament, but it was a very tame affair, indeed, compared with the proceedings on April 18, 1621, when the question of the importation of foreign tobacco was before the House. By James I.'s reign the habit had become very universal, and a good deal of smoking went on in Parliament. The French Ambassador wrote in his despatches that at the trial of Essex and Southampton the peers smoked incessantly all the time they were debating on their verdict. James, as is well known, detested smoking and on one occasion when at a Court function a song highly eulogistic of tobacco was sung he rose from his place and left the room in disgust. In his famous "Counterblaste to tobacco" he poured out the vials of his wrath upon all such as indulged in it. "Tobacco smoke" he delicately described "as a stinking fume," "the lively image and pattern of hell, and like hell in the very substance of it, for it is a stinking, loathsome thing." "Smoking," he says, "is a custom loathsome to the eye, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." There were, of course, many found ready to follow the Royal lead, and the denunciation of smoking from the pulpit was very common in the early part of the seventeenth century. Nevertheless, smoking became increasingly popular, and the demand for tobacco was greater and greater. So, for the sake of the Colonies, it was considered advisable to prohibit the importation of foreign-grown tobacco into England, and in the debate on the motion anti-smokers gladly availed themselves of the opportunity which it presented for inveighing against the habit. Whether this was done from conviction, or whether it was with a view to give satisfaction to the Court, does not appear. Not content with prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco, many of them, expressed themselves in favour of all tobacco, whether foreign or Colonial grown, being kept out of the Kingdom, alleging that such a measure would be for the good of the nation at large. Sir Guy Palmes, Member for Rutlandshire, declared that "if tobacco be not banished it will overthrow 100,000 men here in England"; for it was now so common that he had seen ploughmen take it as they were at plough. The Master of the Wards said that tobacco was a great prejudice to the State without all question, and that he wished to banish all tobacco in respect of the decay of trade and coin and the spoiling of the subjects' manners by it. Sir Jeremy Horsey, Members for Eastlow, was very plaintive. He said that "he thought not to have had to speak of this vile weed." When he was first "a Paliament man" this vile weed was not known; "Thousands," he asserted, "have died of this vile weed." One of the members for Bury St. Edmunds, Sir Thomas Jermyn, who also took part in the debate, said that he "loved tobacco as ill as any," adding the saving clause, however, "if ill tobacco."

But while the enemies of the vile weed grew more and more rabid in their denunciation of those who patronised it, these, for their part, continued to enjoy their pipes without paying much attention to them, and in time became almost as extravagant in the terms in which they praised the much abused "stink." "The most sovereign and precious weed that ever the earth tendered to the use of man," sang Ben Jonson, who also calls it "a noble medicine" and "the divine herb." Virginia is described by one devotee as "the country which God hath honoured and blessed with this happie and holy herbe." "Tobacco is the key to diplomacy," declared Lord Clarendon later, diplomacy is entirely a question of the weed." Lord Byron says that "he that doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs or refuseth himself the softest consolation next to that which cometh from heaven."

It sounds strangely in our ears, but it is a fact that there was a time once in the period of our history when children were not only allowed to smoke, but when they were actually made to do so by their parents. This was at the time of the great plague (1665). Tobacco was recommended as a preventive of infection, and it was very generally taken for this purpose. The physicians and others who attended on the sick, the men who went round with the carts collecting the dead, all took it freely, and generally smoked during the performance of their duties. There was a popular belief to the effect that no tobacconists or any members of their households took the disease, and, in consequence, it gained the reputation of being an excellent preservative. Many young children were actually made to smoke in order to preserve them against infection, and as long as the plague lasted the boys at Eton were obliged to smoke in the school every morning. One of them Tam Rogers by name used constantly to remark in after life, the worst thrashing he ever had in his life he had at Eton one day for not smoking! Pepys, in his diary mentions that he had recourse to tobacco. This day much against my will I did, in Drury-lane, see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors and 'Lord have mercy upon us!' writ there; which was a sad sight to me, being the first of the kind that, to my remembrance, I ever saw. It put me into an ill conception of myself and my smell, so that I was forced to buy some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw which took away my apprehension."

Whether it be a good disinfectant or not its delicate flavour is not always appreciated to the full. A story is told of some Fiji islanders who were interviewed by Commodore Wilkes, during a brief visit paid to their islands. A vessel had some time previously been wrecked in a storm, the hull was still exposed on the beach, but of the crew no traces were to be found. The islanders explained that they had all come to shore, but that they had been captured by the natives. "What did you do with them?" inquired the Commodore. "Killed 'em all," replied the savage. "What did you do with them after you had killed them?" "Eat 'em—good," said the cannibal. "Did you eat them all?" asked the horrified Wilkes. "Yes, we ate them but one." "And why did you spare one?" "Because he taste to much like tobacco. Couldn't eat him nohow."

DURING the recent illness from mastoiditis of Mr. Thomas Edison, the famous inventor eschewed the use of meat and went in for a thorough course of vegetarianism. He was so pleased with the change of diet that now he has regained his normal health Mr. Edison continues to renounce meat in all its forms, and professes to receive great benefit thereby.

A FONT that stood for centuries in the parish church of St. James's Louth, was removed during the work of restoration last century, and all record of it was lost. A local antiquarian was recently attracted by an ornamental flower-pot in a garden, and an examination revealed the old font. An admirer of the church has purchased the relic, which has been placed at the west end of the nave. It appears that the font, when taken from the church, was cast aside as rubbish and conveyed to a builder's yard. The builder, noticing the carving to be very fine, decided to use it as a flowerpot in front of his residence, and this led to its discovery by the antiquarian.

THE PANAMA HAT.

The ordinary make of Panama hats is known in the country of origin as "Jipi Japi," and the manufacture of these runs into many thousands of dozens every year. Unfortunately in North America, England, and on the Continent almost an equal number of hats are sold as Panama which have never been within a thousand mile radius of the Isthmus, and have only a very distant relantionship to the genuine article. For example a hat is very largely old in France which comes from Java; and the French Consul draws attention in a recent report to the strides which the hat industry has made in that country in recent years. The majority of these are made from the young leaf of the bamboo plant and indeed proved a very satisfactory substitute for the real thing. The cause of the wholesale fraud in the Panama hat trade is the enormous increase in the demand for these hats and the absolute impossibility of meeting this demand with the South and Central American hat.

The veritable Panama is manufactured from the Planta de Toquilla, or Carludovica Palmata, which grows wild in the swamps of Central America. Of late years this plant, which is low and shrubby in appearance, has been cultivated extensively, but without the success which was anticipated. They mature in about a year and a half and live to the age of forty or fifty.

The leaves used in making hats are the young ones, which are plucked before they have fully expanded. They are then boiled in water in which a little lemon juice has been mixed and afterwards hung up to dry in an airy though shady spot. Throughout the operation of hat plaiting the straw is never exposed to the glare of the sun, for the hat would have in that case a streaky appearance, all the strips not being bleached to the same purity. When the leaves are almost dry they are split up into very narrow strips all of the same width, and then again tied in a bunch and left to dry. When this state is quite reached the plaiting of the hats can commence This work is done almost entirely by women, four of them being employed on each hat. One of the best quality will take many weeks to finish, for they cannot be worked on during all the hours of the day. After the plaiting is finished the hats are cleaned with soap and lemon juice, polished and then sent to the market. The natives employed in this industry declare that the most difficult part of the whole week is the boiling of the straw, which constitues a real art. It is only after this stage that they can decide the quality of the hat, on which its future and the plaiters' wages depend. A market is held in the principal town of each district every Saturday morning and it is general by crowded by the inhabitants of the country side bringing their hats for sale. The largest market of the hat industry of the West Indies and Central and South America is at Azoquay, in Ecuador, where last year more than five thousand dozen were sold. There are comparatively few hat manufactories, the majority of the work being done in the houses by the women.

The Republic of Ecuador is rapidly approaching the first place among the hat-producing countries, both in the quality of the goods and in the number manufactured. Besides the great number exported, almost an equal number are retained for home wear and go across the border to Peru. The handicap to Ecuador is the total absence of a good port and a great portion of the supply for Europe finds its way across the whole continent of South America to be shipped from Para on the Atlantic coast. It is, however, confidently expected that in a few years when the Panama Canal is at last finished the port of Guayaquil will become the principal port of the South American Pacific coast, and in that event the position of Ecuador would be immensely improved.

A large quantity of the straw is exported for manufacture abroad. This is done up in a perfectly dry state in ninety pound bales. This straw fetches about eighty cents a pound, though during the year the record figure of ninety cents has been touched. The vast increase in the demand for Panama hats may be judged from the fact that only six years ago the price was fifteen cents the pound. The very finest hats in the world come from the Monabi province, and fetch in the open market a minimum price of dols. 150 each. Owing to the very fine straw which must be used and the long time it is necessary to spend on each hat, only about one hundred and fifty dozen of these are made each year. Their technical name in the district is Especiales de Monte Cristo. At the opposite end of the scale comes the Partida Corriente, of which about seven hundred dozen are exported every week.

The Germans seem to control the trade, as they do many

WESTERN EDUCATION AND EASTERN MORALS.

"What is the action of the civilisation of the West upon the religions and the morals of the peoples of the East? What developements does that action suggest as not impossible amongst ourselves?" These are the two momentous questions discussed in a "Times" leader (April 17). "In the East the problem is imminent, for East and West are now brought into closer touch in the domain of belief and of ethics than at any period since the speculations of Averroes penetrated the Courts and the schools of Europe from Palermo to Oxford. The nations of Europe with dominions in Asia, ourselves at their head, have undertaken to introduce European learning amongst their Asiatic fellow-subjects. But, while we impart our learning to Orientals, we cannot impart to them, and they will not accept from us, our civilisation as a whole. In its modern form it is the product of many factors, two of which stand prominent—our traditional Christianity and our growing knowledge of those laws which regulate the physical universe.

"It is the compound in varying proportions of the two which mainly determines the normal character and the habits of thought that give our civilisation its distinctive stamp. We inoculate the mind of the East with the one element; it is not receptive of the other. We have to fill the void with such makeshifts as we may. Lord Cromer, in his recent book, has given expression, in some passages of singular weight and pregnancy, to the anxiety which the result of this one-sided initiation of the youthful Eastern mind into European thought has long caused the more philosophic of our Oriental statesmen. He speaks primarily of the phenomenon as it presents itself in Egypt, but there is plenty of evidence to show that it exists in slightly different shapes wherever European instruction is suddenly poured in upon the immature minds of Asiatic students. Sir Alfred Lyoll has published some acute and suggestive observations upon it, in the form in which he and others of our Indian administrators have observed it amongst the races whom they have ruled. French statesmen have noted it with concern in the French colonies and dependencies, and our wellinformed correspondents in China have often drawn attention to its rapid development in the Far East, and to the social and political dangers which it seems to threaten there.

EUROPEAN INSTRUCTION AND THE MOSLEMS.

"Lord Cromer describes the religious and moral effects of European instruction upon the young Egyptian Moslem very bluntly. It destroys his inherited religion and it substitutes no other for that which it destroys. 'He loses his Islamism, or, at all events, the best part of it. He cuts himself adrift from the sheet-anchor of his creed. He no longer believes that he is always in the presence of his Creater, to Whom he will some day have to render an account of his actions.' He despises and hates the religion which he has cast aside, and with that religion go the only effective moral restraints upon him. 'Cynical self-interest' becomes to him the sole guide of life and conduct. In India it is to be feared that the first fruits of European learning are very similar.

"It must be borne in mind, in the examination of this whole problem, that there is a profound difference between the state of mind of the European who has given up the dogmatic beliefs of his forefathers and that of the Asiatic who has taken the same fateful step. The European still clings to those portions of the Christian code of morals which most directly affect his conduct as a good citizen. He is enveloped on all sides by institutions and by traditions which spring from that code, and he retains in every fibre of his nature instincts and feelings which survive from his Christian inheritance, and which, indeed, in no small degree survive from the yet older civilizations that Christianity absorbed and transformed.

"The upper classes of the Japanese have found a somewhat similar preservative against the subversive moral effects of a renunciation of their traditional creed in their not less traditional system of honour and of chivalrous duties. But, with the members of other Asiatic races, the moral disorganisation caused by the rejection of their ancestral religions is usually complete. They have thrown overboard the only compass which they possessed, and there is nothing henceforth to direct them on their course. Appetite and interest are almost the sole motives which actuate them, and able, cultivated, and influential classes whom appetite and interest guide are a manifest danger to their follows and to the State.

"There are, of course, powerful forces which tend to moderate the immediate manifestation in their extreme logical consequences of any new theories of life and morals amongst ordinary men and which for that reason also tend to obscure the practical consequences of such theories in the early stages of their growth. Habit is a conservative force of immense power in the minds, and still more in the actions, of all societies, and it is a force of which we do not perhaps always appreciate the value as a safeguard in periods of what is in truth revolutionary change. To what extent it may be trusted as such a safeguard amongst the different Oriental peoples is a question which many of those who know them most intimately would be the last to answer with confidence.

THE WESTERN AND CHRISTIAN MORALS.

"On the Europeanised Moslem of Egypt it would seem to have but little hold, and it is remarkable that nowhere in the East is the 'reform' party more subversive than amongst the Chinese, with whom the traditional system of morality appears to depend more largely upon habit, apart from supernatural sanctions, than with any other highly civilised community which the world has ever known. Lord Cromer, on the other hand, seems to place great trust in it in Europe. In a passage of deep interest, he suggests that the habit of respect for Christian morals is so deep-rooted in the mind of the West that no 'moral cataclysm' need be anticipated, should the authority of the supernatural beliefs which have moulded those morals be gradually relaxed. That may be a reasonable opinion, but it scarcely touches the larger problem which he has stated. That problem is 'whether the code of Christian morality on which European civilisation is based can be dissociated from the teaching of the Christian religion.'

"Time only, and a distant time, can give the full answer by proofs that are demonstrative. But this, at least, would seem to be certain—that, should such a change in the roots of European civilisation take place, it cannot but profoundly affect the whole structure of the organism. The fruit may still be gathered, but it cannot be the same fruit. Civil virtues may flourish, as they flourished in the elder civilisations before Christianity appeared, though these, too, had their spiritual bonds, while the peoples which accepted them were not penetrated by the vigorous individualism which Christianity has helped at once to develop and to restrain. But other virtues, some of them of great social value must inevitably pine away, and the quality of those which survived would be different from what it is. There might not be a cataclysm; there must be a process of transformation which Christians could not but deplore as a process of decay, and to which statesmen must needs look forward with the deepest apprehension."

A NEW SINGLE-RAIL SYSTEM.

Greater Speed and Steadiness Secured.

Closely associated with the word "monorail" in the minds of the general public, there is doubtless a vivid picture of a huge car, veritable hotel, balanced on a single rail by means of gyroscopes, racing at breakneck speed uphill and down, and now and then darting across a broad river on a slender cable. But the first monorail antedates the unique gyroscopic system by many years, and was based on principles with which engineers have long been thoroughly familiar. One such contrivance, known as the Tunis monorail, is just being actively developed.

In the Tunis system the traction or driving wheels of the car are arranged in tandem, and the cars are prevented from toppling over by an overhead guide. There are four doubled-flanged driving wheels to each car, and each wheel is driven by two electric-motors.

The overhead guide is supported by a light framework, and consists of two parallel angle rails set with the horizontal flanges facing inward. Two X-shaped trucks with wheels at the four extremities of the X are mounted above each car and engage the angle rails. The wheels are formed with grooves, 1¼ inches deep, to receive the horizontal flanges of the angle rails, so that the trucks, though free to travel along the guides, cannot be disengaged from them either by a dragging or a lifting force. Obviously, it is impossible to maintain the car at a uniform level below the guide rail, owing to slight variations in the level of the road-bed, as well as to flexure of the car springs; hence, the overhead trucks are mounted on short arms hinged to the roof of the car, in a manner similar to a trolley pol.

The arms have a wide base, and effectually prevent lateral motion of the car with respect to the guide trucks, but allow perfect freedom of motion in a vertical plane. A coil spring pressing upward against each arm serves to counterbalance the weight of the arm and truck and thus relieves the superstructure of all unnecessary strains. On a straight track there is little lateral pressure imposed on the guide rails. The cars are almost perfectly balanced, and as the principal weight due to the heavy motors is close to the track, the guide arms and trucks are furnished with a long leverage, so that the cars may be held upright by the merest touch.

When the cars are in motion, the gyroscopic action of the traction wheels will assist in holding them in a vertical plane. So slight is the pressure on the guide rails, that it is proposed to use a catenary (like a chain) suspension system for supporting the overhead structure. On curves the lateral pressure will reach its maximum; but the strains will be materially reduced by leaning the cars inward to counteract the centrifugal force (a tendency to fly outwards).

The guide rails are used as electrical conductors to supply the power necessary for running the motors. Evidently, the use of two conductors and eight guide wheels bearing upon them will provide a much larger contact surface than is possible in the ordinary trolley constructions. The problem of switching the cars from one track to another is an interesting one. We are informed that a number of methods of switching have been worked out which cannot as yet be disclosed, as they are still in the hands of the Patent Office.

It is claimed for this monorail system that it is far cheaper than a double rail road. The roadbed is graded to one-half the usual width, and in laying the track there is only one rail to deal with. This eliminates the difficulties of the double-rail track, in which each rail is dependent upon its fellow, both as regards gauge and grade. It is a very difficult matter to preserve the two rails of a double track in absolute parallel with each other, and at exactly the same level or inclination. By doing away with this feature of the track construction, the cost of the superstructure in the monorail system will be more than offset.

The monorail road is eminently fitted for high-speed travel, because the cars, being supported at the top as well as at bottom, are kept very steady. We have reached the limit of speed on steam railroads. The violent rocking and swaying of the locomotive and the heavy pounding of its parts work havoc with the track. Even with electrically-driven cars a double track offers serious objections to high-speed travel. In a monorail road of the type we have just described, the cars will have no tendency to sway, because a slight variation in the level of the rail will not result in a lateral motion but merely in a vertical fall and rise.

WHEN TO EXAGGERATE.

"Exaggeration and the Artistic Temperament" is the title of an interesting article in the 'Dial.' It tells you when you may exaggerate.

"The century is young; the world also is young, as worlds go; and our country, compared with many, is very young. Exaggeration is one of the faults to which youth is peculiarly subject—and from which age is not wholly free," says the writer.

"To be an artist—in words, in colour, with the chisel, on the stage, or in whatever medium—and not to exaggerate, sometimes and to some extent, might fairly be considered an impossibility. With the example of the Supreme Artist (personified or not) constantly before one's eyes, how could it be otherwise? For who will claim that the universe exhibits an exact adaptation of means to ends, with no waste?

"What an infinitesimal fraction of the sun's energy serves any known or conceivable end, compared with the vast amount of heat radiated each second into infinite space! Why should the maple tree produce ten thousand seeds a year when one seed in ten years would more than perpetuate its kind? Of course the naturalist's explanation is obvious enough; but the truth remains that nature is the very type and example of exaggeration, of a lavish exuberance that is the very opposite of restraint and reserve. In a sort of frolic super-abundance of vital energy not even the superlatives of the up-to-date journalist can vie with her.

"What makes the judicious exaggerator grieve is the reckless waste with which his carefully husbanded reserves of strong and effective words and phrases are squandered by the unthinking and unscrupulous on subjects of trivial moment; so that when the really great occurrence demands forceful description, the adequately descriptive terms are found to have been all worn threadbare. Funds that should have been accumulating against an earthquake, a pestilence, or a war, have been dribbling away in the purchase of daily bread. The reckless exaggerator is a spendthrift; unthinking resort to hyperbole is improvidence; and the few wise and heedful pay for the misdoings of the many foolish.

"Artistic emphasis of certain aspects or details is necessary in graphic art to differentiate it from the monotonous literalness of photography. The same judicious placing of emphasis is demanded in writing, in order to convert dull and colourless narrative into literature. What is characteristic requires touching up, what is unessential must be properly toned down. In the things of every-day life, in matters of conduct and costume and personal appearance, it is a process instinctive even in the least æsthetically developed of the race. The thicklipped South-African negro is prone to exaggerate this (abial deformity (or beauty, as he regards it) by thrusting thorns through his lips to make them swell; and, already provided with an abundant crop of woolly hair, he masses it high on the top of his head to accentuate the effect."

LANCASHIRE AND FREE TRADE.

It would appear from the glowing things that were said in North-West Manchester about the blessings of Free Trade that Lancashire was a sort of industrial Elysium of the world. But what has Free Trade done for Lancashire writes a writer in the "Pall Mall." Curiously enough, part of Ancoats—known as one of the leading "social hells" of Lancashire—is in the division to-day being contested by the President of the Board of Trade and Mr. Joynson Hicks. And, indeed, Mr. Churchill has dilated each day of his election campaign, so to speak, on the glories of Free Trade, within a stone's throw of the most wretched homes in England. One is bound to admit with him that our staple trade turn-over continues to go up and up. But how is it that in Ancoats, the oldest of the cotton-spinning centres in England, you can find streets and streets of people whose proverty is on a level as low as that of any group of industrial workers in the world? In the whole of the cotton-spinning provinces of Germany there is no such wretchedness to be seen.

How is it? It would take a long time to explain it all. But the cotton trade is not what it is presumed to be. A considerable portion of the recent developments which have delighted Free Traders is not sound. We shall find that out in a very short time now that the depression has set in. And we have got to take into consideration that prior to the "boom" which has now ended the average profit in the whole of the cotton-spinning industry, for twenty years, was less than 2½ per cent. on invested capital. And it must be remembered, too, that that twenty years had its periods of prosperity.

But it is being assumed by Lancashire Free Traders that under a system of Tariff Reform the cotton industry would go spark out. The impression is absurd. It is not by any means in accordance with the history of the trade. Lancashire people have been partially blinded by the brief spell of prosperity which naturally followed the almost unequalled spell of depression from 1901 to the September of 1904. And what was to be learned from the history of the trade before 1901? It was evident that the cotton trade of the past had developed as rapidly under Protection as it had since done under Free Trade.

INCREASE OF SPINDLES UNDER PROTECTION.

Take an example from the returns relating to spindles. In 1800 there were about 1,000,000 cotton spindles in Great Britain. There were 24,000,000 in 1850. That was an increase of 23,000,000 in fifty years. That growth took place under a system of Protection, without the scientific principles and the greater knowledge that would now be made applicable to Tariff Reform. And mark this—in 1900 there were 45,000,000 spindles, or less than double the number in 1850. But from 1800 to 1850 the number had been increased by twenty times! It would not be fair, perhaps, to compare the percentage of increase in the two half-centuries. It is, however, clear that the development in the period of Protection was as striking—indeed more striking—than in the fifty years ending in 1900. Look at the figures in another way. From 1800 to 1850 the increment had been at the rate of 460,000 spindles a year. From 1850 to 1900, the growth was at the rate of 420,000 per year. As for the enormus progress which has occurred since 1900—that must be included in the next fifty years' advancement. And in taking that course it must not be forgotten that, in the increase of 21,000,000 spindles from 1850 to 1900, at least 19,000,000 were added in the first part of the fifty years—that is, from 1850 to 1885.

The numbers regarding the persons employed in the cotton industry tell the same story—the story that there was as much progress under Protection as under Free Trade. For instance, there were 350,000 persons employed in cotton spinning and weaving processes in 1850. There were 523,000 in 1881 and 546,000 in 1901—that is, there had been an increase of only 23,000 in the last twenty years of the Free Trade half century or so.

Wealth has increased in Lancashire under Free Trade. There is no sound reason, however, why it should not increase under a system of Tariff Reform. The point that Lancashire people need to consider is—under which policy would they secure a better distribution of the wealth created, and under which policy could they better make and maintain industries in proportion to the increment of wealth?

FREE TRADE AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

What has Free Trade done for Lancastrians? It has intensified the unemployed problem. In proportion to the increase of population it has reduced the number of persons employed in skilled industries. It has made agriculture a despised occupation. It has compelled spinners and manufacturers to continue to cheapen the cost of production, whilst the price of the raw material in Protected America is as high as it was sixty years ago. It has driven men—for the sake of cheapness—outside the factories and taken women in. There are in Lancashire 160,000 married women employed in industries under the Factory Act. The majority of these are mothers, whose husbands cannot obtain a living wage. In Manchester alone there are 30,000 married women at work in factories. Free Trade has done many things for Lancashire which, some day, we may be ashamed of. It has compelled employers of labour not only to cheapen production by all and every means, but it has forced them to increase the strenuousness of industrial life to a breaking point; it has consequently brought with it a deplorable stain of physical deterioration; out of every five youths who try to enter the Army, three are rejected as being physically inefficient, whilst a fair proportion of the two admitted are enlisted under weight and height and breadth in the hope that physical drill will bring them up to the requirements. Lancashire has been most affected by the Free Trade policy in a way—that is by cheapness, nastiness, and "laissez faire" methods; it has the biggest death rate in the country and the highest rate of infantile mortality.

Something of the outcome of Free Trade may be seen in North-West Manchester—something of a lamentable and tragic character. In this division are two particular institutions that feed and shelter unemployed men. Whilst trade has been at the height of prosperity—at the end of last year—each of these institutions had as many as from 300 to 500 men in them every night who had nothing to eat, nowhere to sleep, no money in their pockets. At one place there came 500 every evening, although no man was allowed to sleep there more than two nights in succession. They were not loafers; they were steady, sober, willing-to-work men. As many women were fed and clothed every day; and almost as many children. This institution never gave a cent to any unemployable man or woman. It is only one of three or four places performing this daily work in North-West Manchester—North-West Manchester, the cockpit of Free Trade. There seemed something ironical about an open-air meeting which Mr. Churchill was addressing the other day. He was throwing out sweet phrases about the glories of Free Trade whilst nearly half of the men around him had no work, had no hope of getting any and had not a penny with which to buy themselves a pipe of tobacco or a bed at a cheap and dirty lodging-house.

BY THE WAY.

THE OLDEST PEER.

Centenarians seem scarce among peers, but Lord Gwydyr, who enters his ninety-ninth year to-day, should prove a formidable rival to the long-lived commoners of whom Brighton boasts. Despite his Welsh title, drawn from a Carnarvonshire estate, Lord Gwydyr is no Welshman. The family trace their descent from Randulphus Burrell, who settled in Devonshire during the fourteeth century. Although our oldest peer, Lord Gwydyr is not the "father" of the House of Lords, for that position has long been held by the Earl of Leicester.

THE ORIGIN OF "THE ASHES."

The death of Lord Darnley's uncle, the Hon. E. V. Bligh, at the advanced age of nearly eighty, has removed one of the most picturesque figures that cricket ever knew. He was most keenly interested when, in 1882, his nephew (then the Hon. Ivo Bligh) took to Australia one of the strongest teams that have ever gone out. It was immediately after one of the hotly contested "tests" of that tour that a band of Colonial ladies—headed by the present Countess of Darnley—presented the English captain with a tiny silver urn containing what they termed "the ashes of Australian cricket." It was singularly appropriate that the leader of this fair deputation should have become the wife of the England captain.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ASTUTENESS.

The "Cornhill" for May has another paper telling of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Oxford in 1890. The writer, "C.R.L.F.," says that one evening some of the Junior Fellows, perhaps wickedly, tried to test the astuteness of the "old Parliamentary hand."

It was well known that Mr. Gladstone had not been altogether successful on his mission to the Ionian Islands in 1859; so X. started some subject connected with the Mediterranean, and gradually drew the talk nearer to the Ionian Islands. But long before we reached them something seemed to put the old gentleman on his guard, there was a momentory and very characteristic lifting of that well-known right eyebrow; and then, with perfect courtesy, he rose saying, "And now I think it would be very pleasant to see the moonlight in the quadrangle." Among other things mentioned in the same paper is a statement by Mr. Gladstone that Cardinal Newman was unacquainted with the works of Dante.

THE LEAST-KNOWN ROYAL FOREST.

Salcey Forest, near Northampton, where some fine old oak-trees have been damaged by fire, is the least known of all the Royal forests, though it formerly extended accross the border into Buckinghamshire, and there are still nearly 2,000 acres in charge of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It was settled in 1665, "without the timber," by Charles II, upon Queen Catherine as part of her jointure. The great glory of this forest has been the Salcey Oak, now a mere picturesque sylvan ruin, which is forty-seven feet in circumference, and fabled to be 1,500 years old. This famous tree was spared, not for sentimental reasons, in the eighteenth century, when all the finest oaks were felled for the Navy by shipwrights from Deptford Dockyard, who "converted" the wood on the spot to save the excessive cost of transport.

THE BIBLE IN CHINA.

In the "Sunday at Home" for May, in the course of an article, "The Bible in the East," in a report of an interview with the Rev. John H. Ritson, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is stated that the Society is selling over a million copies of the Scriptures to the Chinese every year. In 1807, when Morrison went to China, there was not a Protestant Native Christian in the whole country. In 1860 there were not 300. In 1900, the year of the Boxer outbreak, there were about 90,000 Chinese Protestant Christians, At the present moment the number is returned at 190,000 members, and 750,000 adherents.

THE RHODES MEMORIAL.

Mr. J. M Swan's recent visit to South Africa was, it is said, in part concerned with a commission of importance. It will be remembered that that great equestrian group by Watts, "Physical Energy," has gone to a commanding position on the Matoppo Hills, where is being set up a kind of temple to the memory of Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Swan is now at work upon eight colossal lions for the ramps of the flight of stairs leading up to the building.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The new Australian mail service which is to be begun in Februnary 1910 will, "Engineering" points out, have as a European terminal port Brindisi, instead of Naples, as at present. The former offers better railway facilities to and from London, and shortens the sea route by about 180 miles. The maximum time taken from Adelaide to Brindisi will be 650 hours, instead of 696 hours, as at present; but outwards the new time allowance is only 638 hours. Both times include the periods for the usual stoppages, notably at Fremantle and at Colombo. During the season of the south-west monsoon thirty-six hours additional will be granted.

SUBSIDY AND SPEED.

The amount payable by the Australian Government for this improved fortnightly service is to be £170,000, as compared with £120,000, now and £85,000 under the contract which terminated in 1905. An important change made since 1905, is that the contractors bind themselves to employ only white labour on board the ships. The time occupied on the voyage which from port to port is about 9,000 nautical miles, will necessitate a considerable advance in speed and power. On the longest uninterrupted run—from Suez to Colombo—which is to occupy ten days, the rate will be sixteen knots, as against fifteen knots now; but the vessels are to be built with a reserve of power to ensure regularity in arriving at the various calling ports as well as at the destinations, so that the sea-speed aimed at in the contract will be about 16 1/2 knots.

BECAUSE IT RAINED.

Because it rained we could not go
To mossy woods where violets grow,
Instead we sauntered down the Strand
Bespattered with the richest brand
Of London mud from top to toe.
I wore my winter hat, heigh-ho!
And looked a dowdy fright I know.
My tulle and rosebud toque was banned
Because it rained.

But when the wind began to blow
My soaked umbrella to and fro
He steadied it, and though my hand
Was under his, please understand,
He really only kept it so
Because it rained.

Jessie Pope.

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The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
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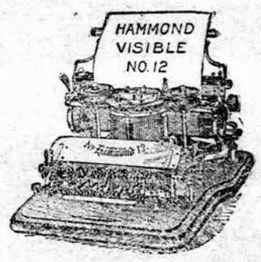

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
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OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.
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THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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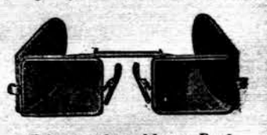
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 19.] [BOMBAY, MAY 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 3/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	98 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 11/16		1/16
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	52 7/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·41 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 pr. ct.	since	19th March 08
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 1/16d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Easier with good business done.
Futures	Quiet but Steady.
East Indian	..Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	...12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000 ,,
Imports	... 3,000 ,,
M.d-Americans	...6·28 —10
Egyptian P. S. F. Brown ...	... 7 7/8+1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·32	5·65	5·32	5·41 missing
—12	—11	—10	—10

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25	5·12	5·03	5·04	5·03
—09	—09	—03	—08	—08

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...128,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... 6,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·70—10.	
Futures—Month of July 9·65—23	Declined owing to longs unloading and to unfavorable cotton goods situation.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·20—13	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 10·45—15
Do do Oct. 9·29—20
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 418 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 May-June—H A & D—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-4—May-June—Havre—Buyers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 2/3 unchgd.

WOOL AUCTION.
Number of Bales offered 26,500.
Good attendance of buyers. Better qualities 5 to 7½ per cent. lower.
Dirt parcels 10 per cent. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Sovs...	2,850		
Gold Coins ...	364	Muscat.....	C. Dwarkadas
Rupees	4,600		
2 Bundles Sovs...	922		
Gold Coins ...	336	Busreh.....	E. Hayim
Rupees	3,745		
2 Bundles Sovs...	3,000		
Gold Coins ...	247	Bagdad ...	A. Shashria
Rupees	5,300		
Box Silver	350	Muscat.....	P. Valabhdas
1 Box Silver	229	London ...	Yokohama Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...	3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent. ,, 26th ,,
Bank of Bombay	8 per cent. ,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras	8 per cent. ,, 19th May.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day the Banks close early for the transaction of Exchange business. The Market remains steady at previous quotations which are 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills, but the enquiry has been very trifling. Probably 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight is the rate all-round for credits and bills can be placed on to the end of June. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
At opening to-day the Market was steady at 95 3-4 ready and 95 13-16 for the settlement. Business is still conducted on the smallest lines but following the tendency of the Calcutta market rates have been firmer here and at the close there are buyers at 95 7-8 for the account. Calcutta rates are advised to-day as 95 7-8 for cash and 96 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	95-13
1st Settlement	95-14

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 to 24 3-8 for ready and 1-8 to 24 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York remained unchanged at 52 7-8. Locally the market opened at 63 5-16 ex duty for ready and have advanced to 63 7-16 with probably buyers at the close. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	3	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	63	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

QUOTATIONS :—

Telegraphic advices from the Home markets to hand this morning showing a sharp decline, prices here opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, the general tone of our market being easier. There is practically nothing doing in contracts, and rates are more or less nominal. At the close quotations are irregular in a weak market.

For ready cotton there was only a very moderate enquiry and the turnover at Colaba was small, neither exporters nor mills showing much inclination to pay the prices asked.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232/1	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	207	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	200/1	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200/1	,,
Fine M. G. Puttia ...	196	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	195/6	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	185	,,
Good Westerns	204	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	231/2	,,

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	241/2	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.J.	J.J.	J.A.	A.S.	S.O.
5·62	5·59	5·56	5·37	5·20
—06	—06	—06	—04	—05
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5·07	5·03	4·99	4·98	
—05	—05	—05	—05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
May	,,	8 11 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady but there is only a limited inquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 3 0	B. T.
,, ,, Etawah	,,	9 4 0	B. T.
Yellow Guzerat	,,	10 4 6	B. T.
,, Cawnpore	,,	10 2 6	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	54 8 0	
Muggy	,,	53 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	53 8 0	
,, Secunderabad	,,	55 8 0	

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—
... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 13 0 R. T. Nominal.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, ... Rs. 6 8 3 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,407	1/2
India	64	1/2
Indian Specie Bank	52	
Mills :—		
Century	1,850	
David	357	1/2
Kohinoor	775	
Manockji Petit	3,050	
Miscellaneous :—		
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	290	
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	237	1/2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,060	
Treacher and Co	640	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560	
Amritsar-Patti	114	
Tapti-Valley	423	3/4

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,031 bales
Wheat	2,154 cwts.
Linseed	2,698 ,,
Rapeseed	10,957 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,504 ,,
Poppyseed	10,318 ,,
Groundnuts	374 ,,
Castorseed	3,018 ,,
Rice	10,751 ,,
Myrabollams	5,901 ,,
Cottonseed	15,246 ,,
Mowraseed	24 ,,
Gram	2,772 ,,
Jowari	1,124 ,,
Matar	nil

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 20.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 20th May :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Clutsam Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 0
Deccan Gold	£1	1s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Hemmek, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Ingaldhal Dec	£3	£3	£1 19 6	£2 4 6
Kolar Mines Syn	5s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 5	£0 0 5
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 9	£1 5 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 9	£0 9 3
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 6
Burma Ruby Mines....	£1	£1	£0 8 6	£0 10 0
Rangh Mines Ltd....	£1	15s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Range....	£1	15s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3

Izzet Pasha, former Ottoman Minister at Madrid, has been appointed, says the "Telegraph," a member of the High Commission for Military Inspection, but is still kept prisoner at the Pera Palace Hotel.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,460
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75 750
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	220
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	58	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,770
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,032½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 96½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 355½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 80	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,457½
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,052½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2370
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	29	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	860
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 415
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	750
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 305
All India United Insurance. Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. £20 P. £50	£50	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	287½ 287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 20	xd. 375
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	153
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Assce.	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	482½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	40
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£15 30	... ...	dis. 1 dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	x1 36
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 560
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	114
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd. 103

MEN AND MATTERS.

MALAPROPOS.

The rumour current in London that Lord Knollys, had resigned the office of Private Secretary to the King caused a great sensation, but a denial was speedily forthcoming, and in spite of his advanced age it may be taken for granted that Lord Knollys will continue to perform his present duties as long as he has the energy to do so. His lordship on one occasion was approached by a gentleman-in-waiting who was anxious to obtain some favour or other from the King, but was too nervous to approach his Majesty in person "I do not like to speak to the King about the matter," said this gentleman, "because he might not care to listen to me. It would be a different thing if it were yourself, Lord Knollys, for there's nothing of the gentleman in you." It says much for Lord Knollys' suavity and good temper that he could afterwards relate the malapropism with evident amusement.

THE QUEEN'S "SISTER."

It is difficult to define the exact position held by Lord Knollys' sister, the Hon. Charlotte, Knollys, in regard to her Majesty the Queen. The designation of "Bedchamber Woman" supplied by Court directories is altogether wide of the mark, for her Majesty treats this valued friend of forty years as a sister rather than as a servant. Miss Knollys is the only person outside of the Queen's immediate relations who is permitted to call her Majesty by her Christian name. She accompanies her royal mistress everywhere, and is by her side practically every hour of the day.

SAVED HER MAJESTY'S LIFE.

Whatever privileges Miss Knollys may enjoy—and they are many—it is safe to say that she can never be adequately compensated for her devotion and self-sacrifice to the interests of her mistress. Many years ago Miss Knollys was loved by a prominent member of the Prince of Wales's suite, and his affection was reciprocated. It was entirely owing to her resolved to continue to serve the Queen that Miss Knollys refused the proposal of marriage which she then received. Her Majesty has said that she owes her life to Miss Knollys, whose promptitude in warning the Queen of the outbreak of fire in her room at Sandringham some months ago enabled her Majesty to escape from the danger in time. For this service she was presented with a gold medal bearing the inscription: "To our dear Charlotte, in recognition of her presence of mind in warning us of our imminent peril by fire at Sandringham, 1907."

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S HOLIDAY.

Count Wolff Metternich has had a strenuous time of late, and has gone to Italy for a few weeks' rest. A noted sportsman in days when diplomatic cares and anxieties occupied less of his leisure than now, the German Ambassador once had a narrow escape of his life whilst lion-hunting in the Atlas Mountains. Taking refuge in a covert one night, with his Arab beater, a loud roar betokened the presence of a lion in their vicinity. The Count made several efforts to dislodge the beast; but with the break of dawn, all these efforts having failed, he decided to enter the thicket and find the lion. Closely followed by his beater, Count Metternich proceeded cautiously in the direction of the roaring sounds. The covert was so dense, however, that he thought it safer to return; when, suddenly, the lion reared up in front of him, and with a blow of his paw knocked the hunter senseless to the ground. The animal stood over his victim, growling ominously, as the Arab beater took careful aim at him with his rifle. More by luck than anything else, for the gloom of the thicket helped to shield the lion, the first shot was effective, and the beast rolled over dead. Count Metternich, who was severely mauled, was restored to consciousness by his rescuer. Several weeks elapsed before he was sufficiently recovered to return home.

A PHILANTHROPIC DUCHESS.

It is expected that, on their return from the Continent, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland will spend a great deal of time at Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire, were a great many structural alterations are in progress. The Duchess, whose philanthropy is well known, has caused Trentham Hall, the family seat in Staffordshire, to be converted into a factory, where 340 cripples of both sexes now find employment. Her Grace visited M. Rene Quinton in Paris recently, and inquired minutely into his methods of using sea-water in subcutaneous injections as a cure for enfeebled constitutions. Many French society ladies are interested in M. Quinton's discovery, and the Duchess of Sutherland announced her intention of opening a similar dispensary in Scotland.

CONDESCENSION.

The Duke of Sutherland once had a highly amusing experience when travelling north. There got into the railway carriage at Edinburgh an American, with whom the Duke presently entered into conversation. At length his Grace offered the other his tobacco pouch, and both, "lit up." At a wayside station another traveller, as unassuming and as plainly dressed as the Duke, entered the compartment. Recognising his Grace, the newcomer greeted him cordially and the three passengers conversed together amicably until they reached Perth, where the last arrival alighted. Seeing several footmen respectfully approach the traveller, the American turned to his companion and said: "Can you tell me who that gentleman was?" "Oh, yes," answered the Duke carelessly. That was the Duke of Fife. "Indeed," ejaculated the American. "It was very condescending of him to laugh and chat with ordinary chaps like ourselves." The Duke smilingly agreed.

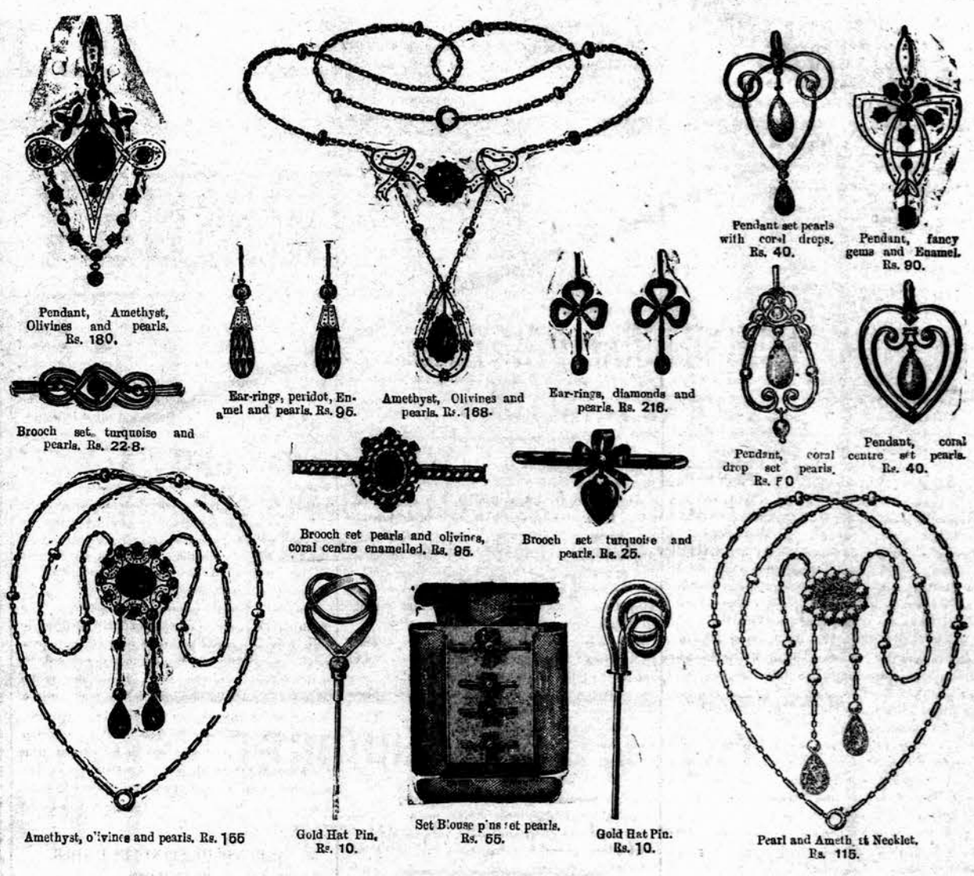
THE AMERICAN WAS SCARED.

Presently his Grace reached the station where he wished to alight, and, as the train came to a standstill, he shook hands with the American and said good-bye. The guard hastened to the carriage door and held it open while the Duke descended. To his surprise, the American noticed that his late fellow-traveller was also met by a retinue of servants; and, leaning out of the carriage window, he asked the official the name of the gentleman. "The Duke of Sutherland," replied the guard. "I didn't know the aristocracy travelled in such an unceremonious way," said the American in a scared voice. "Pray tell me "who" you really are, so that I shan't make any more mistakes."

THE SCOT'S PROBLEM.

Although he has been raised to the peerage, the Right Hon. John Morley will retain the Secretaryship for India—the seals of which office, curiously enough, he refused when Lord Rosebery succeeded to the Liberal leadership on Mr. Gladstone's retirement. Mr. Morley once had the following poser put to him by a Scotsman among the electors of his own constituency: "If Maister Wilson (Mr. Morley's opponent) is in favour of spendin' thirty-six millions a year on the Navy and Army, and only twelve millions a year on eddication, that is to say, twelve millions for pittin' brains in, and thirty-six millions for blawin' 'em oot, are you in favour of spendin' thirty-six millions on pittin' brains in, and twelve millions on blawin' 'em oot?"

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.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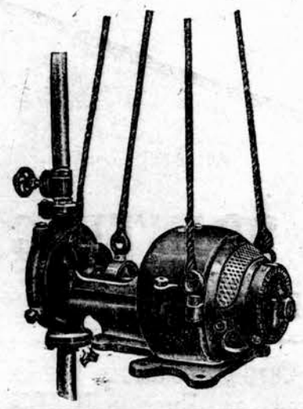

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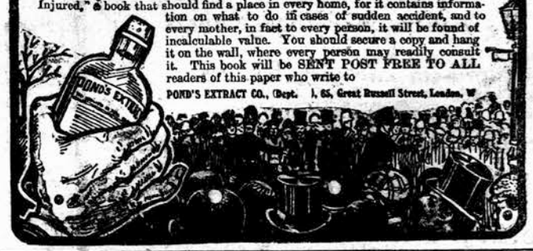

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